HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,885—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th June
*ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	27th "
*PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
*CALEDONIA	7503	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
*PENINSULAR	5291	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7503	E. H. Gordon	8th "
*ORIENTAL	5781	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Bristol, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	19th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,586	G. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, to the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 13th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
TONKIN	[illegible]63	Schmitz	27th Aug. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

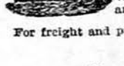
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3,851 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS ; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS ; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.;
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy' used like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF
BEST IMITATION SILK
UMBRELLAS
FOR
MONSOON SEASON.
☞ TO BE SOLD at the SAME PRICE THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.

THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA MART,
OPPOSITE.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW'S SHOP, FORT.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY, JUNE 8TH, AT 6 P.M.

FELIX STERNBERG,

THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,

PUPIL OF ANTON RUBINSTEIN

AND

ADOLPHE HENSELT, ST. PETERSBERG.

Kindly assisted by Mr. BERNARD TRIGGS.

PROGRAMME:

1. (a) Thema con Variazioni ..... } W. A. Mozart
   (b) Rondo alla Turca ..... }
   MR. FELIX STERNBERG.
2. Song..... "O Dry Those Tears"..... T. Del Riego.
   (With Organ and Piano accompaniment.)
   MR. BERNARD TRIGGS.
3. (a) Nocturne F sharp major ..... Fr. Chopin.
   (b) Danse des Elfes, Etude ..... W. Sapellnikoff.
   (By special request.)
   (c) Mazurka E flat major ..... Leshetitzki.
   MR. FELIX STERNBERG.
4. Song..... "Alla Mine" ..... Ernest Newton.
   MR. BERNARD TRIGGS.
5. (a) Consolation D flat major ..... F Sternberg.
   (b) Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 12 ..... Fr Liszt.
   MR. FELIX STERNBERG.

The Bluthner "Aliquot" Grand Pianoforte kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3-0
Unreserved ..... Rs. 2-0
Admission ..... Re. 1-0

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., PIANO DEPOT, 40, MEDOWS STREET, and OAK LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!

GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING.

EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY

from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at

SOUNDY & Co., LD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, short delivery, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW HEAD-QUARTER POLICE LINES and LINES for the JAIL and TREASURY GUARDS at Poona. The Works will cost about two Lakhs of Rupees, and are to be completed within two years. The Contract Documents can be seen and Information, Tender, and Notice Forms obtained at the Undersigned's Office.

Tenders will be received up to 12 NOON of MONDAY, the 22nd June, 1903.

R. R. MENNEER, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, P. D.

Poona, 30th May, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES TENNANT BOYD, late of Lenzie in the County of Dumbarton, Scotland, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Lonzie aforesaid on the 28th day of December, 1902, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 21st day of May, 1903, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1903.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 431 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.. Plaintiffs.

(1.) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and (2.) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED., a Joint Stock Company, now in Liquidation, through H. C. MACLEOD, Esquire, its Official Liquidator.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty Ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 383 693 and 693, containing by admeasurement five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Madadoo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone Dornello and partly by the Batty Ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by Batty Ground of Narrayan Thakor.

LOT NO. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other standing on the Fazendari ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shet in Dhunji Doongaria Street without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bound to on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhai Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhunji Doongaria Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cuppawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Morwanji Bomanji and which dwelling-houses are assessed under Nos. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

FOR SALE.—A VANILLA ESTATE, consisting of about 5,000 Vanilla Vines, may easily be extended to 20,000. Ample supply of water. Vines flowering freely and maturing large pods. Maiden Crop just picked. Also the following products grown on the Estate: Coffee, Black Pepper, Oranges, Plantains, Sugarcane, Rice, Arecanut Palms, Sagopalms, fruit trees, etc.

Total area about 37 acres. Apply for particulars to

"VANILLA",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, as MANAGER of a large property, for a gentleman who studied Agriculture in Germany, and had 15 years' experience in an Estate in India. Also considerable experience in treatment of Horses, Cattle, etc. Would also take up Management of a Dairy Farm or Horse or Mule Breeding Establishment or large Stud. Excellent References.

Offers to be addressed to

"AGRICULTURIST",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. HAJEE ABDULLA MIA HAJI AHMED KHANDWANI of Bombay, Memon Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our Client, Mr. SACOOR USMAN ALI, that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of Khoja Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Soonderji Samji, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Khoja Street, on or towards the South by the house of Kalidas Hurji, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, which said hereditaments and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2163, New No. 2459, and old Survey No. 1282, and new Survey No. 4731, and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 124, 12, and 126, Ward C. No. 7281.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at Century Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.—Dated this 4th day of June, 1903.

KANGA AND PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SAMPLE PACKETS (containing Books, Ornaments, Currency Notes, Postage Stamps, Handkerchiefs, &c.) of Dental will be sent post free on receipt of As. 3, for each packet. No one should be without any gift. Worth Annas 2. Apply early. Only 2,000 are to be posted.

CAMPHOR NECKLACE which is a perfect safeguard against the Plague, Cholera, and other diseases. Full of fragrance, serving as a superior ornament, Re. 1. Chain Annas 12 each.

MAGIC RING.

MAGIC RING.—Through which you can see garden, palaces, durbars, etc. He or she at her own will or for any one else can call any dead or living body, the god or goddess of any religion, talk with the spirits so called and get suitable replies to the questions set, with spirits and assertain Secrets, know Medicine of ailments by calling the Spirits of Dhanwanter Baid or Lokman, Hakeem, and in short, work wonders for yourself and your friends. Rs. 5 each. Our stock of rings is now very nearly exhausted. So any one desiring a sharp supply is requested to send orders at his earliest convenience.

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER.—To those who require a really good and faithful Timekeeper at a low price, we can specially recommend the "Ajib." The daily sale of these watches is steadily increasing and the low price is an inducement to you to invest 30 hours keyless 6 years guarantee. Reduce Price Re. 6.

OUR FAMEAMED WRIST WATCH.—Complete in silver case, Rs. 10; in gold, Rs. 30.

DENTAL.—Purest, safest and best for the teeth, prepared according to the formulæ used by Sir William Moore, K. C. I. E., Hony. Physician to H. M. the Queen. Price 4oz. phial, Re. 1.

REMOVELIN".—Removes every superfluous hair painlessly and permanently without causing the slightest irritation from any part of the body within 3 minutes. Price Re. 1 per phial.

Any reader who will send us the best form of our advertisement will get a free copy of the "Bombay Gazette" for three months.

J. N. MATHUR & Co.,

WARD No. 5, DELHI.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolian City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... .. £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS. Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOHRAB MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, immediately, a competent DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the ENGINEER, Port Trust Office, Ballard Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A large Stock of POLO STICKS of best Canes with Bamboo Heads, &c.; also CYCLE STICKS and POLO BALLS. Apply to MANECKJI PESTONJI, No. 31, Medows Street.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—MONSOON RATES. Few ROOMS available only. 1st June to 30th September, 1903. Please apply to MANAGER.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of HAM and BACON just arrived.—C. COLONNELLO, SON & Co., 105, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL PILLS for LADIES.—Good result. There is not a Medicine found to equal these for removing any irregularities of the system, superseding all other remedies. Re. 1 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation. 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

RAPID and SATISFACTORY preparation in Book-Keeping Accountancy and Commercial Subjects on very moderate terms.—Apply Mr. S. B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers. Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

LIME-JUICE!!!—Darowalla's Lime-Juice is the most refreshing to use in Summer, after cycling or other out-door exercises and for relieving thirst cannot be surpassed. To be had of R. M. DAROWALLA & SONS, Sheegam Wardha Co-operative Stores, Igatpuri, Sholapur and Mhow.

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SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 quarter chiming Rs. 125.—JURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 53, Esplanade Rd.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kamp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all booksellers and Railway Terminl

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FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE.—A medicine that will cure any fever in a few doses. It is really good and efficacious. 8 annas per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,

REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY

RUBBER TYRE

FOR

1¾" CHANNEL.....Rs. 2-4 per foot,
1¾" Do. " 1-12 "
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel..... " 10- per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,31,530

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent.

Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

T. HEWETT CAMERON, E.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kaddy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Eiya, Mombassa,
Steamar Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....4	
" 6 Months.....4½	"
" 12 Months.....5	"
" 2 Years.....5½	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderab d, Deccan.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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THE CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, NEW PREMISES in Esplanade Road, PART of the SECOND FLOOR is available, TO BE LET as Offices.

For Rent and other Particulars apply to

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND COMPANY,

HOUSE AGENTS,

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WE have a complete LIST of BUNGALOWS, FLATS, OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS TO LET, and will be glad to give every facility to Ladies and Gentlemen requiring our services.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY Co.,

IMPORTERS AND SUPPLIERS of all types and descriptions of

MOTOR CARS AND HEAVY STEAM TRANSPORT VEHICLES.

Estimates and particulars from the Agents:—

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

GREEN STREET, BOMBAY. 20, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

DEVJEE MALJEE.

INDIAN JEWELLER.

No. 19, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MAKER and SELLER of all SORTS of Pure Indian Gold ORNAMENTS and JEWELLERY. ARTICLES highly polished on the Machine, same as the ENGLISH MAKE.

Charges Moderate.

Orders Carefully Executed.

YOU should know that CURE in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, rest and repose. Perfect final cure. Absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Each, Rs 5. PILES, external, internal or bleeding, final cure by our REMEDY is a question of a very short time. Safe, sure and simple.

Bottle, Rs 2. "FEMALES FRIEND", a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. It is a SUPERIOR MONTHLY REGULATOR.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

TO SMOKERS.
Five Choicest Items to enjoy :—
THE ORIGINAL BRAND.

	Rs. a.
U. S. PLANTERS, par Excellence, per 100	2 8

OUR "SPECIALITE" BRAND.

DAWSON'S PRIME, with Straw, per 100	1 12

ANONYMOUS CO'S CIGARETTES.

IMPERIAL, Mild, Medium size, per 100..	2 10
PRINCESS, full, " " "	2 0

THE BEST BRIAR PIPES.
LOEWE'S, plain or mounted, from Rs. 2 to 6 each
THE BEST SMOKING MIXTURE.
CRAVEN MIXTURE, Mild, per ½ lb. tin Re. 1-12
Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.
D. MERWAN & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENTS SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"Samples Free on Application."
FREEBOOTER GIN,
DRY GIN, OLD TOM, HOLLAND, GENEVA. } Rs. 21 per case.
FREEBOOTER GIN
IS SUPPLIED TO
.. THE HOUSE OF LORDS
AND
ADMIRALTY.
THE NETHERLAND DISTILLERIES, Co., LD
AGENTS :—D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
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THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSUM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 13a, Lohar Chawl Street, 25-29, Patakwadi Lane, Lohar Chawl Street, 29-22-24, 33-35, 39-42, Patakwadi Lane.
The above is now on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 107 CASES WHISKY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., Ld.
58 cases Record Reign whisky.
22 cases Canton whisky.
27 cases Old Taylor whisky.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, hat and book stands, tapoys, hall sofas, iron safes.
146 pairs lady's and gent's ammunition boots and shoes.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Aston Hall.
1250-87—1 bale print muslin chintz and flannelette tents.
1250-88—1 bale grey dhooties.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Brittania.
C V 573 E L 625-90—5 cases 41 pieces painted back floor cloth.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham: .
1 second hand victoria.
1 handsome and strong chestnut riding horse and saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 125 BALES DHULIA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jutha No. 37-38 of Velji Sewji, by order of Mr. Trikumdas Moolji and on account and at the risk of the Sun Mills Limited.
125 bales Dhulia cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 NEW FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street Fort, opposite, the Bombay Bank, in B. I. S. N. Co's old building, first floor,—
2 brand new first rate full-size 11 inches slate billiard tables, (specially made to order with all the latest improvements) with balls, cues, cue stand, marking board, &c., complete.
The above tables are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a set-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rubber-tyred bicycle wheel victoria, light rubber tyred victoria, bay Arab horse, 6 years old, going in harness, harness windproof lamp, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of F. S. FUNNETT, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late C. H. J. Beamar, Esq., consisting of lamp furniture, binoculars, D. B. B. L. C. F. gun by A. Hollis and Sons with implements in canvas case, Heath's Exercises wearing apparel, tin trunks, small tool case, and sundries.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery, &c., belonging to the Dholpure State, viz :—
Gold bracelets, gem-set watch bracelets, diamond and pearl bracelet, a pair of handsome ruby and pearl bracelets, enamel snake bracelets, gold spring bracelets, a pair of superb jewelled spring bracelets, one opal and diamond heart pendant, a magnificent diamond necklaces, a pair of opal and diamond links, agate gem-set cross, gold garnet cigarette case, pearl-set chain and miniature watch, gem-set puff boxes, scent bottles and silver gilt frames, gem-set enamel purse with watch, memo tablet and pencil, pearl diamond and enamel spade, jewelled cigarette cases and match box, choupsset one hand mirror set with gems, gold belt, also cigar cases, match boxes, cardcases, buttons, studs and links, writing set, photo frames, fruit knives, bangles, brooches, earrings, &c., togumerous to mention in detail.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the aforementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1903.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Corytons Reports, Agra H. C. Report: Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bowers Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARIEE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2,
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 5.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 5/8	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Reduced	93 1/4	= do
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 13/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 5/16	= do
2 months hence	24 1/8	= do
Spot in New York	52 7/8	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·45	= — 1-2
New York Demand.....	4·88	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1-2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	2 1/8 pr ct	= do
4 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= + 3/8
5 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= + 1/2

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	2 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 200,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 2,20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Extra Council Bill's allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 2,20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Extra T. T. on Madras Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 1 32d.
Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 11-16 June-July Flat.
Metals :—Copper Braziers £70.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 12s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-2-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11
Basic Steel Bars £5 4s.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4 June-July. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 5-8. June-July Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-4 June-July Sellers. Tone dull.
Arrivals—Steamers James Brand.
Market closed for the Holidays.

In New York,—

Receipts at the Port.....	2,000 bales,
Do. last year.....	2,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
Do. do. Continent.....	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	11·50 unchanged
Futures, month of July	11·17 — 7
Do. do. December	9·35 — 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 13/16 + 1/8
Futures, month of Sept	10·25 — 10
Do. do. December.....	9·22 — 11
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 4rd June, 1903 :—

Cotton	6,959 bales.
Wheat.....	27,334 cwts.
Linseed	20,498 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	13,09 "
Gingelly seed.....	3,181 "
Poppyseed	6,715 "
Groundnuts	nil "
Castorseed	3,177 "
Rice	89,132 "
Myrabolams.....	995 "
Cottonseed	4, 38 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone very steady.

Bank T.T.			1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do	do		1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do	do	.....	170
Marks 3 do	do	.....	138
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight	.....	123
Shanghai 30 do	do	.....	171 1-2
Japan 30 do	do	.....	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash ...	...	...	...99-1
1st Settlement	...	...	... 99 1

Money Market—Tone easier.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st May 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 4th June 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 16th May 6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April 7 do.
Seeds and Wheats.—These markets are closed to-day, but prices remain unchanged.
Liverpool Market closed for the holidays.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (By. terms)...	179	168	161	25th June,	
Bengals M.G. (By. terms)...	183	173	...	do	
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	... 186	177	...	do	
Belati M. G	... 198	187	...	do	
Khandesh M. G.	... ...	181	173	do	
Akola M. G.	}				
Khamgaum do	}	199	188	...	do
Karanja do	}				
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	}	203	198	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	... ...	} 203	198	..	do
Broach do	...	250	241	...	do
Dhownugger do	...	224	216	209	do
Do H. G.	...	220	212	202	do
S.-O. Dharwar...	... ...	...	...	229	do
Westerns... ...	...	...	...	211	do

COFFEE.

IN Brazil very little is done in the way of new coffee plantations, writes Scheffer and Drascher in Hamburg, for, in add tion to the low prices reigning new plantations are subject to a considerable tax and the greater number o the unfortunate planters who do not know where they can find the money required for daily necessities, are not likely to expend anything on new coffee gardens which can only begin to return interest after five years. A man having to fight for his daily bread can only embark on work which brings him in an immediate return of the money he absolutely needs and naturally cannot lay himself out to work for five years and spend considerable sums even if the eventual return will be a handsome one. Consequently year after year the Brazilians devote themselves more and more to the cultivation of products which can be quickly turned into money. To this class belongs cotton, for the growth of which the soil and climatic conditions of Brazil are suitable and of which for many years in contradistinction to coffee, the supply did not equal the demand. Cotton growers in the United States have got rich in the past, while the coffee-planters in Brazil have become steadily poorer. It is but natural that the cultivation of cotton in the place of coffee should be making considerable progress in Brazil and that in business circles a great advance in this direction should be expected shortly. Any other crop which the soil can produce will give a better return to the planter than coffee at present and we shall see coffee production decrease continuously in Brazil, since the Government seems determined not to lighten in any way the burden to coffee-planters, and they are forced by their losses to turn their back on coffee-growing.

COTTON.

IN the American market prices go up and down, many sales varying as much as twopence per pound from one day to nother. The amounts handled are huge, 800,000 bales on Monday, as much on Tuesday, 900,000 on Wednesday, 750,000 on Thursday and so on. As an example of the style in which sales are effected, it is said that Daniel Sully in his last cotton campaign made twenty-five million marks, £1,250,000. The gigantic transactions of the great American speculators, Sully, Weld, Brown and many others, go sometimes all one way, sometimes against one another, so that violent downward movements often supervene and then again the market is hustled up, and in this New Orleans has taken the lead, frequently the rise goes on at such a giddy pace that some of the speculators are themselves frightened at the prospect of a precipitate fall setting in, and try to put a drag on the rise by selling out.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS
LONDON, JUNE 5.
Holidays until Monday.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	91 5-8ex
2 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 13-16
Bar Silver	24 5-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

RAJPUTANA.

DEATH.

COUTTS—June 6, at Beawar, Rajputana, Helen Alexandra Mignonette, the second darling beloved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs E Hadrian Coutts, of Bombay, aged 6 months and 6 days.—Thy will be done O Lord.—(English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SNOW—June 4, at Madras, the wife of F W Snow, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GLANCY—MILLS—June 2, at Lahore, Cathedral, by the Revd J H Spence Gray, Reginald J R Glancy, Indian Civil Service, to Helen Adelaide, daughter of the late Edward Mills, Esq, Morden, Surrey.

DEATHS.

HOWARD—May 30, at Lucknow, in the train, Ellen, the wife of W C Howard, Assistant Commissioner, Salt Revenue, retired, aged 67 years.
LINDIMAN—May 27, at Craigmont, Darjeeling, Peter Stephen Lindiman, aged 77 years and 3 months.
MACONOCHIE—May 24, at Bangalore, Helen Ruth, infant daughter of Evan and Madge Maconochie.
PATTERSON—June 2, at Allahabad, of pulmonary tuberculosis, Joseph Hugh Patterson, Traffic Inspector, E I Railway, aged 41 years 8 months and 14 days.
TIMMS—June 2, at Rawah, from meningities following on enteric fever, Ernest W Timms, I C S, aged 25 years.
WARDE-JONES—May 23, at Bankipore, of bronchitis, E W Warde-Jones, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h 35m. High water. 10-52m., 10-35p. Low water, 3-53m. 4-33a.
High Court Re-opens after Vacation.
Marks and Co., Limited, Annual Meeting, 5 p.m.
Afternoon Concert by Mr. Felix Sternberg, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Bombay Government assemble at Poona.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra steamer Sleander, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa, Captain C. Hugill, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, brought 403 horses.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Haidari, Captain H. F. Hall, which left Bombay harbour on the 4th instant at 2-20 p.m. for Calcutta with a cargo of duty paid salt, put back to Bombay harbour on Saturday morning owing to the connecting rod having been found broken on the 5th instant while abut 150 miles from Bombay.—The Russian steamer Manchuria, Captain K. Prahl, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Vladivostak via Colombo. During the voyage two slide valve rods were broken.

WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Haji Ahmed Haji Alarakhia with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Mr. Lewis said that the Commissioner of Police had seen the accused behave in a strange manner near the Head Police Office on the 30th of May and sent him to the Police Surgeon to examination as to the state of his mind. The Surgeon reported that the accused was not insane, but was evidently suffering from cocaine intoxication. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Shripat Babaji, a Hindu boy, aged twelve years, who resided with his mother Awdabai at Parel Road. The evidence of the mother went to show that the boy worked at an iron foundry until about five months ago, when he was discharged on his being found to be under age. He was a good boy and kept good company, but was lazy, and the mother stated that she had occasionally to admonish him for not doing work. On Friday morning she left home for work, telling the deceased to remain in the house and not to wander about. When she returned in the evening she found the boy lying unconscious in the room. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A TODDY HAWKER IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Nathuram of the Abkari Department, prosecuted one Tookaram Luximon, a toddy hawker, on a charge of habitually selling toddy at Ridge Road, Walkeshwar. Mr. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused was noticed selling toddy at a particular place on two occasions, and was warned not to do so, as his license permitted him only to hawk toddy and not to habitually sell it at a particular place. Notwithstanding this warning the accused was again found on the Ridge Road, on the 3rd instant, selling toddy to several persons who were sitting around him and the place looked like a toddy shop. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5. The toddy found with him was ordered to be confiscated.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest on Saturday at Purbhadevi Road, Mahim, relative to the death of Purvatibai, a Hindu woman, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was the wife of one Sonia Vithoo, a thatcher, and lived with him in Pascoal's cart, in Purbhadevi Road. For the last two years she had been subject to epileptic fits, which came on at intervals of every fortnight. She had had also frequent attacks of low fever during the last seven months; and she was much distressed with sickness. On Friday evening Parvatibai took her meals with her children as usual and retired to bed. The next morning she was missed from bed, and on a search being made her body was found floating in a well in the cart opposite to her hut. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Dostmahomed Babukhan, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a Singer Sewing Machine of the value of Rs. 120, belonging to the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Bombay. The evidence of Mr. Hormusjee E. Master, Manager of the Company in Bombay, showed that the accused bought the machine in November last on the system of monthly payments, and signed an agreement to that effect. The accused paid Rs. 10 in advance and agreed to pay Rs. 5 per month as instalment due under the agreement. He did not pay the April instalment and on inquiries being made it was ascertained that he was in Jail and that he had mortgaged the machine to a Marwari named Jothraj Raichund for Rs. 40. The accused denied the mortgage, but the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY HIRELING.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Barnet prosecuted Shaik Vazier Razak, Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee, charging the first accused with causing grievous hurt to Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia and the second and the third accused with instigating and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence. Mr S.B. Spencer and Mr R. S. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr Athavle and Mr Velinker, pleaders defended the accused. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of one Vazier Khan Hooseinkhan, a witness for the prosecution. The complainant is an assistant engineer in charge of the fire brigade in the Maneckjee Petit Mill at Tardeo, the accused Merwanjee is a gatekeeper in the same mill, and the accused Dhunjibhoy is his son. It was alleged that on the night of the 11th ultimo the complainant was set upon by three Mahomedans, all armed with sticks, and severely be laboured him. His arm was broken and he had to remain under medical treatment for several days. A report was made to the police, and a reward of Rs 500 was subsequently proclaimed for the detection of the assailants. The police pushed on their investigation which resulted in the arrest of the three accused.—At the outset Mr. Spencer applied for the discharge of the accused without pronouncing any judgment against them, on the ground that the complainant was still unwell, and that accused Ali Razak had not yet been arrested. Mr. Velinker having objected the magistrate refused the application and the case was proceeded with. The evidence of Vazier Khan Hoosein Khan was then recorded. The witness having proved hostile Mr. Spencer was allowed to cross-exmine him. The case was then adjourned.

OWING to the unseemly conduct of visitors to St. Paul's in reading newspapers, allowing children to eat bananas, etc. while inside the building, the Dean and Chapter have had notices put up requesting such transgressors to observe a more reverent demeanour.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Sunday.—Pressure changes have been small, except in the north-west dry area, where the barometer has risen briskly to rapidly, and in Orissa and West Bengal, where it has risen briskly. Showers have fallen in Burma and local showers in North-East India and parts of the Peninsula. Jalpaiguri has received one inch, Mergui two inches, Rangoon one and half inches, and Lashio and Bangalore one inch. The sea is rough at Colombo and is rising at Cochin, but practically no rain has fallen in the West Coast, and conditions are unchanged in the East Arabian Sea, where light unsteady winds and calms prevail. Showers will probably continue during the day in Burma, and parts of North-East India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Langbank, Captain G. J. Rout, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, reports having experienced strong south-west wind and sea in the Bay of Bengal, thence from Bassein to Quilon, south-west wind and rain. From Galle to Mount Willi strong southerly swell, then fine weather with variable winds to Bombay.

The following weather telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Port Officer Mangalore :—
Derelict dangerous to Navigation in 10 fathoms due west Mangalore.
LATER,
Derelict now anchored 15 fathoms Mangalore Flagstaff bearing East by South.

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH JUNE,

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·575	NE	6	103°	82·9	53	...	0·00	— 0·00
Jask	29·544	W	1	103·2	80·7	40	...	0·00	— 0·09
Muscat	29·522	NW	3	98·3	76·1	28	...	0 00	— 0·0
Aden	29·771	ENE	23	90·3	82·8	68	...	0·00	0 00
Lahore	29·555	E	5	105·9	81·9	41	...	0·00	— 0·12
Sirsa	29·554	I	9	110·3	78·6	54	0·05	0·05	— 0·07
Delhi	29·570	Calm	6	99·7	74·8	57	0·12	0·12	— 0·06
Agra	29·569	Calm	9	104·0	87 9	36	...	0·00	— 0·03
Cawnpore	29·556	E	4	103·4	85·6	45	...	0·00	— 0·07
Allahabad	29·61	E	10	103·4	86 6	53	...	0·00	— 0·31
Jhansi	29·517	SSW	6	112·9	90·2	47	0.02	0·02	— 0·21
Jacobabad	29·492	Calm	2	121·6	86·8	76	...	0·00	0·00
Quetta	29·554	SW	14	99·4	53·6	76	...	0·00	0·0
Jeypore	29·598	SSE	6	111·2	81·1	23	...	0·00	— 0·04
Ajmere	29·608	SW	13	96·4	56·5	24	...	0·00	0·00
Deesa	29·56	S	19	106·6	80·1	64	...	0·00	— 0·02
Ahmedabad	29·673	SSW	5	107·8	81·0	53	...	0·00	— 0·07
Bhuj	29·591	S	2	95·3	81 9	79	...	0·00	— 0·06
Jamnagar	29·625	SSW	24	1.1·1	82·3	59	...	0·00	— 0·01
Dwarka	29·631	SSW	20	89·4	82·8	78	...	0·.0	...
Okha	29·631	SSW	15	89·9	79·5	69	...	0·00	— 0·18
Veraval	29·670	SW	18	87·1	82·7	87	...	0·00	0·00
Neemuch	29.639	WSW	18	106·0	82 2	69	...	0·05	— 0·11
Indore	29·653	WNW	11	104·8	76·1	75	...	0·65	+ 0·19
Sangor	29·673	E	12	106·4	81·4	34	...	0·00	— 0·26
Jubulpore	29·673	NW	4	108·0	79·6	36	...	0·00	— 0·36
Hoshangabad	29·695	SW	7	109·1	85·2	50	...	0·00	— 0·43
Shahdwa	29 693	WNW	11	107·2	83·1	57	...	0·10	— 0·36
Raipur	29·678	SSW	8	111·0	84·1	37	...	0·00	+ 0·37
Nagpur	29·635	SW	4	109·7	79 6	47	0·08	0·49	— 0·35
Amraoti	29·641	W	9	107·3	80·5	43	...	0·30	— 0·41
Akola	29·648	W	12	108·2	82·0	40	...	0·00	— 0·52
Surat	29·691	W	7	94·4	74·8	86	1·05	1·34	+ 0·95
Malegaon	29·671	WSW	10	106 9	75·6	48	...	0·00	— 0·38
Bombay	29·714	SSE	7	90·6	81·4	79	...	0·01	— 1·93
Poona	29·719	WNW	16	100·0	70·9	69	...	0·10	— 0·81
Ahmednagar	29·742	Calm	5	104·9	68·4	61	0·04	0·64	— 0·48
Aurangabad	29·681	WSW	15	105·0	73 2	49	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	29·674	NW	5	106 7	79·4	35	...	0·00	— 0·93
Ratnagiri	29·724	E	10	89·3	78·9	73	...	0·00	— 3·98
Bijapur	25·695	WNW	7	99·4	74·8	86	1·05	1·34	+ 0·95
Belgaum	29·718	WSW	15	96·3	69·7	56	...	1·16	— 0·32
Karwar	29·730	N	11	89·0	80·1	87	...	0·00	2·15
Karwar	29·711	Calm	4	89.3	79·5	78	...	0·07	— 5·03
Mangalore	29·706	Calm	3	90·4	77·9	80	...	0·4	— 4·80
Madras	29·721	SE	6	98·2	77·7	79	...	0·15	— 5·43
Cochin	29·725	ENE	5	90·8	78·1	79	...	2·03	— 3·08
Bangalore	29·726	W	6	90·3	69·8	75	...	0·53	— 0·53
Secunderabad	29·619	NNE	11	101 7	82·3	37	...	0·00	— 0·88
Masulipatam	29 652	SE	8	104·2	81·0	88	...	0·02	— 0·70
Cellary	29·702	Calm	6	104 0	77·3	70	...	0·21	— 0·27
Cuddapah	29·63	NW	6	107·3	87·5	52	...	0·21	— 0·46
Madras	29·70	SSW	12	98·0

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*** All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1903.

HINDU FEASTS AND FASTS.

THOUGH we live and languidly move, and have our somewhat depressed being in the gorgeous East among Indians of many races, we know little of the inner life of any of them, and of the true meaning of their religion not two Europeans in a hundred understand anything. A little book "Hindu Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies," by Pandit S. M. Natesa Sastri, gives an easily mastered resume of much that gilds the lives of Hindus. An introduction by Mr. H. K. Beauchamp warns readers against generalising in regard to Hindu manners, customs, ceremonies, or traditions, for every class, or district, do not follow exactly the same rules. The Pandit strives in his books on Hindu rites and customs to explain their connection with the every day life of the Hindu, in whose days religion or at least religious rites occupy so large a place. The first festival here described is the Ardra, of the city of Chidambaram which contains the ether-linga, the highest form of the god Shiva. An empty space is shown to the worshipper in the temple as the god. When a devotee has reached the stage of ether-worship, he is, according to the Saiva doctrine, exempted from all future births, and secures absorption in the supreme essence of God. The deity in the Chidambaram shrine is Natesa, the lord of dancers. The idea is that the god, having seen his self in himself, danced with joy, and the worshipper who visits the temple and sees this dance becomes absorbed in the Deity. Chidambaram is said to be the only place in India where conventional ideas of the Godhead have not been imported into the philosophic basis of the Hindu religion. There are in this town several Sudra monasteries where hundreds of Sudra mendicants are taught Sanskrit. They not only get by heart the sacred writings, but understand them, and have a "perfect knowledge of the subject matter which is a rare thing even with Brahmans." The "Ardra" is the great festival at Chidambaram. Shiva being supposed to be fond of baths, his bathing as the god Natesa is on a grand scale. Offerings of milk, honey, lemon, and pomegranate juice, cocoanut, milk, ghee, oil, sandal paste, curds, holy ashes, and other things pour in for the occasion. Then the image—for they have an image even in this ether-linga temple—is decorated with the precious jewels for which Chidambaram is famous, and taken round in the evening in procession. The joyous dance is part of the programme, the bearers of the image so marching that the image appears to dance. Three or four hours the procession takes to reach the holy of holies of the temple, and then the "Ardra" festival is over.

Another annual feast is that on which Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas renew their sacred thread. The ceremonies for this day, "Upskarma," are many and laborious, as indeed are the daily religious duties of the Brahman, and we are not surprised to read that many "become liable to lapses from the routine." But on this day the orthodox Brahman bathes and says his usual morning prayers, then repeats one hundred and eight times the Kamokarshit prayer which frees him from all sins. At noon all Brahmans go in a body to the sacred tank, and the priest prays that with their plunge in the holy water all sins, consciously or unconsciously committed, may pass away. Then the new thread is put on and the old one removed. Part of the Vedas, the Upanishads, and codes of law are learned, and the Sravani ceremonies close with an offering of water and sesamum to the Manes and of ghee to the gods. A good dinner follows the religious rites. The next day the Gayatri sacred verse has to be repeated 1,008 times to make up for omissions in the ninety-six times it ought have been said every day of the year. This pious task takes four or five hours, and must be completed by mid-day. We are long familiar with the Diwali feast, the one which strikes strangers as the prettiest of all. But we may not have learned that every Hindu must bathe in oil on that morning before the Lord of Day appears. The origin of this festival goes back to the time of Sri Krishna when a mighty demon carried off not only the daughter of the architect of the gods but the prettiest daughters of the demi-gods, and made himself a harem of 16,000 beautiful damsels. No woman deemed herself secure from his attentions, so they all joined in a petition to Vishnu to destroy the demon Narakasura. Unfortunately his wickedness did not outweigh the good deeds he had done early in life, and Vishnu condoned his crimes for some time. At last Sri Krishna was permitted to slay him. The demon repented at the last moment, and begged that as he had always been a gay god, the day of his death might be kept in revelry. Sri Krishna agreed, and then transferred the stolen harem of 16,000 damsels to his own realm, and they became—after a time—Rishis or sages. Men wear new dhoties and woman and children new saris and cloths on this day, sweetmeats and fruits are lavishly indulged in, crackers and lights blaze everywhere, toddy is drunk, money in fact is spent freely on enjoyment. Bombay is the place where the festival is seen at its best and brightest. With regard to eclipses, it is alleged here that Varahamihira, the greatest Hindu astronomer, described eclipses, in the sixth century exactly as astronomers of the present day do. Nevertheless his scientific theory has never been honestly accepted by the generality of Hindus, and Rahu, a demon, is firmly believed to temporarily swallow the sun or the moon, as the case may be. This is naturally a calamity for either luminary, and the Hindu resolutely fasts for six hours before the eclipse, and only eats when it is over. During its course he has certain ceremonies to perform. He bathes, stays by the river or seashore praying until the eclipse is over, bathes again and returns home. If a Hindu has been unlucky enough to be born in the asterism in which an eclipse is to take place misfortunes will be his lot, but he may try to avert these by gifts to Brahmans according to his means. No Hindu marriage takes place in the month of an eclipse, and even the most educated Hindu observes all the rites ordered for such occasions.

Pundit Natesa Sastri is very indulgent in his description of the Holi holiday time. Though the intent with which the vile practices which make of this festival a horror in the eyes of all civilised people may have originally been good, its celebrations certainly cannot be now described as merely "foolish practices," nor can the people be said to "spend the whole period of the feast like merry butterflies singing and chatting and abusing." This is certainly a very faint reflection of, or on, the Holi holidays. Their origin is not as well known as the manner of their celebration. Holika was a wicked demon, who carried off and ate children. The whole world complained to the king of the Rakshasas, a most cruel race. He was moved somewhat, but did not care to compromise himself too deeply by displeasing one of his own sort. So he ordered that one child a day should be offered her for food, the people of the world making their own arrangements as to which child should be sacrificed. This was considered a great modification of her previous greed. One day, however, it came to the turn of an old woman to send her only grandchild to Holika, and she could not bear to do it. A holy mendicant heard of her misery and declared that if Holika heard vile and indecent expressions she would fall down and die, and advised the old woman to collect the children of the village and let them abuse the witch in all sorts of vile language. This was done, and Holika fell dead. Hence the Holi feast. It is a beautifully inconsistent story. The wicked woman cannot hear vile words and live, but children may utter them to compass her death. Kalidasa sings a different story, and relates how Cupid was burnt to ashes by a spark from the third eye of Siva, whose fancy Cupid sought to turn to thoughts of love like any common mortal. The festival in some parts of India is meant to celebrate the joy of the birds and beasts of the forest at the setting in of the spring on the approach of Cupid, and finally the reduction to ashes of that god. The Ekadasi, or the eleventh day of a fortnight, is among Hindus a day of fasting and prayer on which, as they may not talk to persons of low caste or to liars, thieves, or other wicked people, they must have little chance of conversation under such limited conditions. They may think of naught but Krishna. He who strictly observes an Ekakasi fast (dark or light) gets merit equal to that gained by the performance of almost every other charitable act, he is quite on a par with an anchorite who has practised penance for, say, sixty thousand years, and he is as virtuous as if he gave 1,000 cows to Brahmans, and even better off spiritually than if he handed over acres of land to these gifted men. Indeed it is foolish waste of time in an anchorite to perform penances when he has forty-eight opportunities in the year on which to compete more easily for higher merits. Obversely he who does not observe the Ekadasi is the worst of sinners. There are many more feasts with their traditional origin described in this little book with the ceremonies of the Hindu rubric in the different parts of India. Most people are content to know they are holidays that cause inconvenience by the dislocation of business or afford a few days leisure for sport, without seeking to know the part they play in the history of India and her people. Here they can find without wading and in English the simple annals of the deities in whose honour the holidays are decreed.

THE FRENCH IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

AN apparently well informed correspondent of a Chinese journal has made some interesting revelations as to French Policy in Southern China. He points out that while Great Britain, the United States, and Japan have been directing their attention to the operations of Russia in Manchuria, developments of far more importance to all three nations have been in progress in South China. Moreover he is of opinion that this French aggression, coinciding as it does with Russia's demands in the North, is part of a premeditated plan resolved in mutually by both countries. Recently France has been spending a great deal of money in developing interests in Canton. Monsieur Donmer, the former Governor of Indo-China, publicly admitted that much money from that Colony was annually devoted to the promotion of French interests, political and commercial. Commercial enterprises have been subsidised, and no efforts have been spared to obtain concessions for France. Only recently the Secretary-General of the Government of Indo-China journeyed to Canton in order to prevent the acting Viceroy and another official with the Order of the Legion d'Honneur, and also to discuss a concession for proposed water-works which are estimated to cost half a million taels. In many other ways the French are displaying activity which, if successful, would result in injury to British and Japanese interests. The rebellion in Southern China, according to this correspondent, has afforded France another opportunity of furthering her ends in that part of the country. The French Minister has offered to lend troops to the Chinese authorities to assist in suppressing the rebellion, and even the influential Chinese can see in this move an attempt to copy Russia's policy in the North. They judge France from her policy in Tonkin and Kwangchauwan, and they believe that once France obtained a footing upon whatever pretext for her troops, the exodus later on would be just as slow and just as uncertain as has been the case with Russia. It is also pointed out that neither Great Britain nor Japan have taken the trouble to protest against this agression of the French although it is absolutely patent that the object of France is to obtain the provinces around which her intrigues are centred.

MR. SOUNDY AND THE CYCLIST.

THE decision in the case in which Mr. Soundy charged an inspector of police with riding a bicycle without a bell ended as we anticipated. The accused admitted he had no bell when Mr. Soundy complained, and away he went. When he met his two colleagues he showed them a whistle. He might have shown them a bell and a horn and a lamp. It does not necessitate a man's being prestidigitateur to produce a whistle between Messrs Soundy and Co's premises and Medows Street. Mr. Soundy's accusation had reference to Hummum Street not to Medows Street. A whistle is made to be blown, and no doubt Mr. Aldridge's has been at some time or another. He would not be a policeman if he had no whistle. But it would not be of much use to him as a cyclist if carried in his pocket. The whistle to be of use to a cyclist should be carried in the mouth. That is a point Mr. Soundy lost sight of. As one of the earliest cyclists in Bombay he ought also to have remembered that if a cyclist carried a whistle in his hand he could not have proper control over his machine, and might have been proceeded against on that count. But it was not to be expected that he could take advantage of that admission when he omitted to point out that Medows Street is not Hummum Street. The application for compensation was mere impudence, and Mr. Sanders Slater's decision seems to indicate that is how he too regarded it. But the moral of it all is that he need rise very early in the morning who would get to windward of a Bombay policeman.

NATIVE TROOPS.

IT will be remembered that as long ago as last March, on the occasion of the Budget debate in Council in Calcutta, his Highness the Aga Khan put forward proposals for enabling the entire forces of the Native Chiefs in India to become an integral part of the army of the Crown and to take a share in the defence of the Empire. It is no secret that the movement is being warmly supported by some of the principal Rajputana princes who have the loyal desire earnestly at heart to utilise the resources of their States far more completely than is now the case in the Imperial cause. The rulers of such kingdoms as those of Nabha, Bhawalpur, and Gwalior come of generations of warriors whose trade and pastime is war and who would rejoice in nothing so much as in frequent opportunity of using their swords in the quarrels of the Empire. Kashmir again has large forces which might well be brought more completely than at present under the discipline of the regular army. The system of the Imperial Service Troops offers the necessary organisation, and it is probable that between Gwalior and Kashmir alone it would be possible to add from four to six thousand men to the fighting strength of the country. The old policy of not trusting the Native Chiefs was dropped when the Imperial Service Troops were organised. It was then recognised that States which were not shaken in their loyalty by the shock of the mutiny might be fully relied upon for all time, and that it would be far better to give martial intincts legitimate exercise than to continue the impossible endeavour to extinguish them. The matter is one of which more will be heard before long.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Bengal is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 10 a.m. to-day.

THE number of persons on famine relief in the Central Provinces has fallen during the past week from 51,576 to 41,953.

MANY rumours are flying about regarding the proposals of the Police Commission, but the members are reticent, and "good authority" is wanting for any definite statement. The "Pioneer's" estimate of three crores a year is probably much exaggerated, but the increase cannot be small, for the Police Department has been starved hitherto.

IT has been settled that the Viceroy leaves Simla for his Kashmir tour on the 21st September, and returns to Simla about the 26th October. His Excellency will travel both ways by the ordinary public route, via Murree, to Srinagar, which is the easiest and most comfortable. On returning to Simla Lord Curzon will remain there for a few days to wind up the official work of the Session before proceeding further.

PROBABLY because of the recent meteorological disturbances, which have broken the normal steadiness of the hot-weather conditions, the abatement of the plague epidemic, while still continuing, has been checked in its pace during the past week. A total decrease from 10,573 to 8,676 plague deaths is reported, but the figures have actually risen slightly in the Bombay Presidency and Calcutta, as well as in Mysore, Hyderabad, and Kashmir. The Punjab figure, which is still a thing by itself, has moved down from 8,887 to 7,354; in the United Provinces the subsidence of the epidemic proceeds satisfactorily, and a fall is recorded from 474 to 33 deaths.

IT was announced about a month ago that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the reorganisation of the Bhopal battalion. Particulars of the scheme are now gazetted. The number of companies will be reduced from ten to eight, which will be organised in four double companies instead of in two wings as at present. The class constitution of the battalion will be modified by eliminating the two companies of Dogras and Hindus of mixed classes gradually as vacancies occur. The establishment of British officers will, for the present, be eight. In every other respect the conditions will be the same for all ranks, British and native, as in the Infantry battalions of the Bengal Command.

THOUGH in no way purporting to take cognisance of Mr. Robertson's Report, the annual Railway Report, writes the "Pioneer," was clearly written after Mr. Robertson's Report had been inwardly digested. There is, moreover, a direct reference in the Report to Mr. Robertson's, which is just a little peculiar. The Secretary of State is here asserted to have appointed Mr. Roberts n "to investigate the difficulties which exist in the management of Indian railways, financially or otherwise," and Mr. Robertson is said to have made "certain investigations." Now Mr. Robertson himself tells us he was appointed, firstly, to inquire into both the administration and working of Indian railways; secondly, to suggest a systematic plan of railway development in India thirdly, to advise as to the development of traffic, the convenience of the public, and the improvement of the revenue; and fourthly, to report upon an extension of feeder branches and light railways; and Mr. Robertson adds that he made exhaustive investigations. Mr. Robertson actually quotes the letter of the Secretary of State in Council Verbatim. His version of his commission would necessarily seem to be the correct. Doubtless the other is merely the result of an attempt to economise space; but brevity of this sort appears a trifle laboured in a Report which with its appendices extends to over 400 pages.

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

AUTRES TEMPS, AUTRES MŒURS.

X.

CATHERINE was an orphan almost from the day of her birth. Her mother was Madeleine de la Tour-d'Auvergne, whom her father Lorenzo II. de Medici had married as his second wife in 1518. She died in giving birth to her daughter. A few days after—28th April, 1519—the father followed the wife to the grave. He bore the title of Duke of Urbino, so circumspect were the Medicis in governing Florence, for the Florentines were anxious to regain their liberty. At his death the legitimate Chief of the house of the Medicis was Pope Leo X. To govern Florence, he had appointed Cardinal Jules de Medici, the illegitimate son of Julien. Leo. X was the grand-uncle of Catherine, and Cardinal Jules—afterwards Pope Clement VII—was her uncle, en Notre-Dame, as Brantome cynically names him. The elevation of Alexander de Medici to which Clement VII contributed was partly due to his illegitimacy, and the love of Charles V for his famous daughter, Margaret. Thus the Pope and the Emperor were inspired by the same sentiment. At that time Venice ruled the commerce of the world and Rome its moral Government. Italy ruled because of her men of letters, her generals, and her statesmen. At no time was there in one country so remarkable a concourse of men of genius. There were so many that even the least of the Princes were superior men. Such a display of strength did not fear to own its weakness. For the Age of Gold had its false coins. But it may be said to the credit of the illegitimate sons of the house of the Medicis that they longed to add to the lustre, the wealth, and the power of the family.

CATHERINE DE MEDICI.

The French accuse her of many of their misfortunes, and reproach her above all for dissimulation and falsehood. When one studies statecraft in this curious sixteenth century one ought not to forget that politics then meant unwearied finesse. This annihilated integrity in all characters, and that breadth of mind we now demand of eminent personages. Therein perhaps lies Catherine's defence. It was the most glorious age for the school of politics whose code has been written by Machiavelli and by Spinoza, by Hobbes and by Montesquieu. Are not these principles, says a moralist, the moral secrets to-day of all cabinets where are hatched the plans of a vast dominion? The history of that time is almost an impossible romance. In the face of Luther, Charles V had to support Catholicism, for in menacing the tiara Luther was menacing the throne. Charles, therefore, besieged Rome and held Clement VII a prisoner. The Pope who had not a more cruel enemy than the Emperor paid court to him in order to place Alexander at the head of Florence, with Margaret of Austria for his wife. No sooner was this done than the Pope, in concert with the Duke, sought alliance with Francis I of France offering Catherine de Medici in marriage to the second son of the King, thus doing wrong to Charles. When this came to her ears she could hardly believe it. What was her father's uncertain and precarious house compared to that of France so splendid and so great? But the news was confirmed and she was beside herself with joy. She set out from Rome accompanied by Filippo Strozzi for Florence. Meanwhile the family of the Strozzi had gone out of mourning for Madona Clarice, and returned to the town from its Sylvan retreat. Francisco had not seen Luisa for nearly a year, but had kept himself informed about her through Catherine Ginori, their mutual friend. The reception of the Duchessina, as Catherine de Medici was called, was being arranged by the Duke. She was to be met by matrons of high degree and of spotless honour with twelve beautiful and graceful maidens dressed alike, and among the former the Duke selected Ginevra Salviati. Naturally there was much murmuring, but the order had to be obeyed. To all who saw her, the Duchessina appeared much changed both in figure and in manners. As to her figure she was not tall but prone to be stout. Her face was almost round, with nose to match, a rosy mouth, and a short strong neck. Her little feet and hands and the pride of her heart gave her a certain amount of grace. But in her expression and general appearance there was little of the gentle sex. There were indices of more masculine qualities than a reigning woman ever possessed. She of course spoke with courtesy to the wives of the principal citizens and little to the men, but showed what immense distance there was between her and them. Nor was she smiling or affable at the sumptuous banquet which had been got up for her. Not alone Luisa's beauty but all else about her rendered the contrast between the two cousins unfavourable to Catherine.

THE DUKE'S VIEWS ABOUT LUISA.

As Filippo Strozzi had been named Ambassador for the nuptials by the Pope many called to see him and to do him honour. But no received none so well as he did Bacci's Valori, as his son was intended for Maddalena Strozzi, his youngest daughter. No doubt Nasi met with great cordiality from Filippo as well as his sons. But that evening he had heard his father coldly excuse, when taking leave of him to go to the Strozzi's: 'The family will sooner or later come to grief." He did not ask his father why, but the saying grieved him. Uneasy in mind he picked his way slowly to the palace. Peter Strozzi met him, and with a friendly smile said "Go up, Luisa is alone with her Sister." "I should not like to disturb them," said he, "they are perhaps having a quiet talk together." "Do go up, we know what women can have to say to each other." Nervously he strode up and inquired from the ante-chamber, "Can I come in?" Luisa recognised his voice, and the sister replied "Yes." Luisa was lying on a sofa having had a fall from her horse. She asked how his father was. "Not better than he was yesterday," said he with a sigh. "I am sorry to hear it. How long is it since you saw Catherine Ginori?" "I saw her only this morning." "I am glad of it: and what a dear little child is Julieta!" "Charming." "With a daughter like her a mother cannot but be happy." "And, therefore, Madonna Clarice must have been most happy, ... but excuse me awakening bitter remembrances." "No, Francisco; the memory of our mother whose loss we sincerely bewail, can awaken in us but sentiments of virtue." "And have you seen your cousin?" "Not yet." "They say she does not resemble you." "Her mother was short in stature." "I do not mean that." "She is very young." As they thus rambled in words, the servants brought in lights, and the glance they exchanged were so tender and eloquent that they both sighed. Just then a great noise of horses and knocks at the door were heard. It was the Duchessina who had arrived with the Duke. Francisco hurriedly took his leave and went out quietly. He had only gone a few paces when he met Catherine Ginori who was going to visit Luisa. But hearing the Duke was there she retraced her steps with Francisco, and they passed together a sad evening.

The Duchessina had heard of Luisa's beauty, and was struck with it at the first glance. The two embraced and sat down, while the Duke with her father and Baccio Valori sat opposite. He noted her modesty, grace, and beauty, and was dazzled and inflamed by her charms. Baccio Valori observed the spell the Duke was under. Easy to believe what pleased him most, he thought he saw in it a desire on the Duke's part to make Luisa his wife, the French alliance breaking off his marrying Margaret. And nothing could further his interests better. With these beautiful dreams in his head he decided on seeing Filippo the next morning to talk matters over. The father listened to what appeared to him a most unlikely and disagreeable proposal. Baccio led him to reflect that his daughter would be doing an honour to the Duke inasmuch as his niece was the bride-elect of the Son of the King of France. True there was the question of his Moorish birth, and of the secret fire smouldering between them, but the first may be passed over and the second left to nature only to extinguish.

The gravest difficulty would be to gain the consent of Luisa to the match. Baccio promised to smooth matters for him and Filippo agreed. The next morning the matchmaker was at the Duke's. He spoke of the military prospects of France, depicted in lively colours the indignation which rankled in the Pope's mind against the Emperor, and that though he was going to Marseilles ostensibly for the nuptials, it was in fact for a secret interview with Francis I. The force of circumstance was such that he would be obliged to change his policy.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPENING OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COLONY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

BLOEMFONTEIN CUSTOMS CONVENTION.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

His Excellency the Governor, in opening the Cape Parliament, said the reports from everywhere in the Colony were remarkable, indicating that all races are settling down to ordinary life.

He earnestly trusted that Parliament would ratify the Convention establishing a Customs Union in South Africa which would be a long stride towards Federation.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Replying to an Anti-Asiatic deputation which waited on him, Lord Milner insisted upon the exemption of superior classes of Asiatics from restrictions. He did not desire that Asiatics should take the bread from the whites, but recommended their temporary employment in the mines and on public works.

LATER.

The Bloemfontein Customs Convention was presented yesterday for ratification to the Legislatures of the South African Colonies.

The principal rates only are slightly altered, but two and-a-half per cent. "ad valorem" duty is imposed on machinery and railway and tramway materials manufactured outside Great Britain.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN AT PERTH.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

WANTON AND PREMATURE.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Perth, condemned Mr. Chamberlain's proposals as wanton and premature. We have, he said, tested free trade for fifty years, and every day has evoked fresh testimony to its blessings.

Let the Government take heed, he said, lest in their recklessness they set the Empire ablaze and reduce its prosperity to ashes.

EARL SPENCER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

EARLY APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY DEMANDED.

A CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The "Indian Daily News'" London Correspondent, wiring on June 5th, says that Earl Spencer has published a letter strongly demanding an early appeal to the country on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

Ministerial speakers scout the idea of a dissolution being imminent, but urge Unionists to be prepared.

At the Co-operative Congress Meeting 1,500 delegates emphatically condemned Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. There were only three dissentients, and excitement is increasing.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST FIGUIG.

ASSURANCE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A PUNITIVE FORCE.

LONDON, JUNE 6

For the purpose of disarming suspicion, which any military movement in Morocco is calculated to excite, the French Government has carefully assured Great Britain and the other Governments interested that the forthcoming expedition against Figuig is in consequence of the attack made on M. Jonnart's party and is merely punitive and no occupation is intended.

Figuig is the centre of an oasis near the French Algerian frontier.

The town is formidably fortified, and is the meeting place of all sorts of unruly, marauding, and fanatical tribesmen. They will doubtless receive smart punishment as soon as the French preparations are complete.

THE MASSACRE OF JEWS AT KICHINEFF.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S DESCRIPTION.

ALLEGED MURDER OF CHRISTIAN CHILDREN.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who has been in Russia, investigating the massacre of Jews at Kichineff last month for a New York paper, has written to the "Times" describing the outrages at Kichineff to be such as to "make the devil blush for shame."

He declares the massacres to be largely due to the dissemination of reports of the murder of Christian children by the Jews for ritual purposes, and he appeals to the Tsar to issue an Ukase to be read in all churches throughout the Russian Empire, declaring this ancient superstition to be an atrocious calumny on the Jews.

AMERICAN SQUADRON IN CHINESE WATERS.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVE.

The assembling in Chinese waters of an American squadron under Rear-Admiral Evans is regarded in official circles at Washington as significant.

The Amir has now gone into summer quarters at Bagbala, the country seat built by his father in the hills not far from Kabul. The work of Government is being carried on at Kabul by Sirdar Nasrullah Khan, who tasks execute and military cases, Sirdar Mahomed Umar Khan, who presides over judicial business, civil and criminal, and Sirdar Aminullah Khan, who has charge of revenue matters. Only appeals from the orders of these authorities go up to the Amir, who is not of the laborious disposition of Abdur Rahman.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HURRICANE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FOUR STEAMERS WRECKED.

LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A hurricane has taken place in the Philippines, in which four American steamers, including the transport Samshui, were lost.

The loss of life is not yet known.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA.

DIRECT LINE FROM VENICE.

The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has signed an agreement with the Venetian Navigation Company for the establishment of a direct line of steamships between Venice and Calcutta.

THE FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

SMOKE IN THE HARBOUR.

A STEAMER STRANDED.

The steamer Deutschland has grounded near New York owing to the dense smoke caused by the forest fires.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The steamer Deutschland which went ashore near New York was been floated.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The forest fire in Canada and New England continue, and are particularly alarming in the Canadian Maritime Provinces.

Around Ottawa and Montreal the people in the lumbering villages are seeking refuge in the mill dams.

The Archbishop of Montreal has ordered prayers to be offered up.

SUSPECTED PLAGUE CASE IN BERLIN.

Dr. Young, a bacteriologist in Berlin, has been sent to hospital being suspected as having plague.

THE KING OF ITALY'S MOVEMENTS.

HIS VISIT TO PARIS AND LONDON.

It is officially announced that the King of Italy will visit Paris on the 16th July and London on the 15th November.

THE SUGAR COMMISSION.

The permanent Sugar Commission under the Convention has met at Brussels and been engaged during the week in discussing the legislation of the different countries.

TURCO-GREEK TREATY.

The ratifications of the Turco-Greek Treaty of Commerce have been exchanged.

THE GRAND PRIX.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix of Paris :—

Quo Vadis	1
Caius	2
Venicius	3

ACCIDENT TO "RECORD REIGN."

A FATAL FALL.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

In competing in a steeplechase at Auteuil yesterday the Patiala horse, "Record Reign," fell in taking a water jump and broke his shoulder, and had to be destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The "Englishman's" London Correspondent, wiring on June 6th, says that the Kour Saheb of Patiala's horse, "Record Reign," fell in front of the Grand Stand in the Auteuil Steeplechases, and his legs were broken, and he had be shot.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COUNTY CRICKET.

SOMERSET BEATEN BY SUSSEX.

YORKSHIRE AGAIN DEFEATED.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Sussex has beaten Somerset by eight wickets.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Middlesex has beaten Yorkshire by 9 wickets.

Kent has beaten Lancashire by 177 runs

Surrey has beaten Leicestershire by 28 runs.

The match between Notts and Essex was drawn.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

A Resolution is published bringing into existence a Provident Fund for the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department to which married Army Veterinary Officers in the Department and all Civilian officers in the same will ordinarily be required to subscribe, the subscription ranging from two and a half to ten per cent. of their salary.

The following officers, having passed the examination in farming at Allahabad, are appointed as under :—Major C. Finch, 1st Bengal Lancers, Assistant Director of Farms, Bombay Command; Captain G. H. Babcock, 7th Bengal Lancers, Assistant Director of Farms, Bengal Command; and Lieutenant J. Watson, Indian Army, Assistant Director of Farms, Punjab Command.

Colonel Bayley, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona, is appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters.

In consequence of the relinquishment of Pishin as a Cantonment the 13th Bombay Infantry have been moved from Pishin to Quetta

The water scarcity at Bakloh Cantonment has become so pronounced that the 1-4th Gurkhas have moved into camp at Khaira Gali, about eight miles out.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces in Bengal was to proceed on a short tour on the 4th instant, visiting Almora, Ranikhet, and Chaubattia, returning on the 15th instant to Naini Tal.

DEATH OF MR. W. H. VERNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states that Mr. William Henry Verner, a retired Civilian, is dead.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' LOAN ACT.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

It is notified that the local Governments may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that any particular loan under the Local Authorities' Loan Act be defended in sterling instead of in rupees.

THE MONSOON.

The Meteorological Department report that the observations made by this week's mail steamer show that there is as yet no monsoon in the Arabian Sea.

METEOROLOGICAL INVESTIGATION IN INDIA.

A COMING APPOINTMENT.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Mr. Walker, who has recently been on a deputation in America and Germany to investigate the meteorological systems obtaining in these countries, has now arrived at Simla, where he has been appointed Special Assistant to study in the Meteorological Department until next Christmas, when he will succeed Sir John Eliot as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE CONSUL AT SEISTAN.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs has arrived at Seistan, and relieved Major Benn as British Consul The latter has since left on leave to England.

THE SIMLA HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

The Simla Horse and Dog Show to-day was largely attended. Lady Curzon and Lord Kitchener were present. The prize for the best horse was won by General Elliot's Kronstadt and for the best pony by Major Grimston's Greymist.

THE LATE DR. WILLIAM MORRISON.

DEATH, writes a correspondent, has taken from our midst another of those quiet workers who modestly and all too silently bear their share of the white man's burden in the East. Known to few outside the official or business circle, appreciated by still fewer, and respected and loved by but one or two intimate friends, they are content to labour in their respective fields in the consciousness of work well done and with the satisfaction of having added something to the storehouse of human knowledge. Such a man was Dr. William Morrison who on Friday last entered into his rest. William Morrison was born in the early fifties at Comrie, Upper Strathearn, in Perthshire. He received his early education at Crieff Academy, and then proceeded to Edinburgh University, where he became an alumnus of its famous School of Medicine. Possessed of great natural ability and of the earnestness so characteristic of the true student, he soon made his mark in the branches of science he had a special taste for taking two medals in Botany and one in Natural History. In 1882 he graduated M.B., C.M., and shortly after entered the Consular Service in China. For several years he was stationed at Newchwang, in Manchuria—become so famous of recent years. While doing duty there as Consular Surgeon he wrote an excellent treatise on the flora of Manchuria which was embodied and published in the Consular Reports.

After some twelve years' residence in Manchuria Dr. Morrison was forced by ill health to return home. He did this by way of America, and during his stay on that continent made a study of the flora of the Rockies. On reaching home he resumed his studies at Edinburgh University in 1895. He graduated B. Sc. in Natural Science and in 1896 B. Sc. in Public Health. The same year he took the M. D. degree of his University, the thesis he wrote on this occasion—The Climate and Flora of China—being highly commended!

In 1897 Dr. Morrison was sent out by the Secretary of State for India on Plague Duty in this Presidency. While stationed at Sholapore, Dohad, and Poona, he did a great deal of inoculation work having quite gained the confidence of the native community with whom he was deservedly popular. When leaving Sholapore he was given a farewell entertainment by the natives of the city as a mark of their appreciation of his services to it. Lately, in fact at the time of his death, Dr. Morrison was in charge of the Plague Inspection Duty at Kalyan. Like so many others of his countrymen who have helped to make the empire what it is, Dr. Morrison died in harness.

EMPLOYMENT FOR CONVICTS.

THE discovery of suitable employment for convicts in Indian jails is generally a problem of some difficulty. Is it just that jail labour should be allowed to compete with ordinary free labour to which wages have to be paid? Are Jail Superintendents free to introduce any industry for the employment of prisoners, without regard to the interests of those who have to make their living by it? It would perhaps be impossible to maintain the position that no skilled trades should be taught in the jails, having regard to the reformative influence of steady work and the means of earning good wages, and yet it is an open secret that some trades, printing for instance, have been anything but benefited by recruits who have learned their business while serving terms of imprisonment. At the same time it is clear that convicts cannot be entirely employed on unremunerative and unskilled tasks, and the difficulty of finding work for them which shall conduce to the economical and efficient management of the jails is ever present to the jail authorities. The ideal system would be for Government to employ all labour on the development of new industries or the revival of old ones which have decayed; what happens in the case of a well-established trade like printing is that the jail workman, who has often not learned to amend his ways, comes into competition with the honest man, who has given years of his life to the acquisition of a skilled trade. In Assam there have been considerable changes of late years, and the whole subject of jail labour has recently been passed under review. A good deal of what is called extra-mural labour was at one time carried on by convicts, but it has been much reduced recently, and it has now been decided to discourage it for long-term prisoners, except where it can be made really punitive, and instructions have been issued for the development of unskilled labour within jail walls. No details are given as to the tasks upon which the convicts will be employed, and it is not easy to see what forms of unskilled labour will prove more remunerative than the garden work and extramural labour which are now discouraged. The cash earnings of prisoners in Assam jails, Rs. 7-7 per head, are certainly a good deal below those of most provincial jails, but the opportunities for profitable employment are not so great in Assam as elsewhere. The average net cost to the State of each prisoner was Rs. 73-4, which is nineteen annas per head greater than in Bengal, and the variations in different jails point to want of good management or very different standards. For instance, dieting in Gauhati cost Rs. 52-11 per head, while in Tezpur it was only Rs. 34-5.—"Pioneer."

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4,

THE past week has been a gay one. The races, which ended on Saturday will be remembered as constituting one of the most successful meetings ever held here. The fields were not large, but the absence of any preponderating stable gave local owners a chance which was fully taken advantage of, with the result that keen interest was shown in almost every race, the gatherings were large and representative, and the totalisators, which are a source of income to the race funds, did a thriving business. Occasionally one heard the regret that the absence of bookmakers deprived owners of ability to book their animals for place as well as to win. On the other hand the meeting gained in sociability which the general public evidently appreciated. The management have sportingly decided to hold an extra day's racing to-day, when events will be of the Gymkhana type.

On Saturday was the annual State dinner and levee at Viceregal Lodge which passed off as usual, the arrangements to prevent uncomfortable crowding all working excellently. The most noticeable feature of the occasion was the evidence it afforded of the change for the better which is taking place in the uniforms. It is becoming almost possible to look forward to a time when the preposterously tight tunic will have become a thing of the past. One saw helmets which were actually capable of protecting their wearers from the sun. This enhances their resemblance to solar topees, and emphasises the absurdity of donning them for an official function which takes place at ten o'clock at night, but is one of the many proofs we possess that military uniform is beginning to be looked upon less as a fancy dress costume and more as a garment intended to be of some real use to its wearer.

Most of those who attended the levee went on afterwards to a pleasant "At Home" given in the historic Kennedy House by Sir Benjamin and Lady Franklin. Kennedy House was the residence of the first Governor-General to visit Simla. It still has the massive stone walls and ponderous deodar beams of the period it represents and, lighted with Japanese lanterns, made an old world picture of charming effect. It is now the property of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar by whom it was lent for the occasion.

The polo week began with an easy victory for the Commander-in-Chief's staff over the Welsh Regiment, but the form displayed of late by Colonel Baring and Captain Wigram makes the Viceregal staff opponents who are likely to give whoever wins the cup a good deal to do. A moonlight gymkhana is announced to take place at Annandale next Monday, when it will be seen what Simla ponies will make of paper obstacles pointed to represent fences that sane steeds would decline to have anything to do with by daylight.

The annual Masonic dinner takes place the same night, but is likely to be a less interesting event than usual as few of the highest officials here are now active members of the brotherhood of the trowel. Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood, however, is an institution fully able to hold its own by itself, the charitable work it is doing throughout the Punjab being entirely independent of official support. On Saturday also takes place the Horse and Dog Show, which is the concluding event of the Simla Week The Viceregal party leave after it is over for their camp in the forest of Naldera, a dozen miles from the station.

The round of gaiety I have been describing chiefly affects the numerous visitors who are on leave here from the plains. The official of the Secretariat is far too busy to take anything but a very minor part in them. We are now getting to that portion of the season when schemes not sufficiently matured for presentation to the public in Calcutta are beginning to emerge. Mr. Robertson's railway report is in circulation. The Police Commission have signed their principal recommendations, which, however, have still to be printed before they can be officially submitted for the consideration of the Government of India and the India Office. The report of the Irrigation Commission is further advanced, and the public are likely to be made acquainted with its contents very shortly. The arrival here of Mr. Grover, the lately-appointed smoke expert, shows that the question of the Calcutta smoke nuisance has not been forgotten. Legislation in connection with the sugar duties, the Tata Institute, and Agricultural Banks is understood to be incubating, and progress is being made with education and customs reorganisation schemes, which are amongst the numerous matters of general interest under consideration.

The Simla branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is gradually establishing itself on a substantial footing It now has a number of resident members who are accommodated in centrally situated quarters close to Army Headquarters upon the Mall. Its general membership also is becoming large, and the benefit it affords to those starting in life and without friends in the station is simply incalculable The building it occupies is upon an admirable site, and the utmost most possible has been made of the accommodation, but larger premises are wanted, and there is need of funds to place the undertaking upon a sound financial footing and to relieve it of dependence upon the credit of those who have generously guaranteed the capital outlay. It is estimated that a sum of forty thousand rupees would render the Association independent and enable suitable buildings to be procured, and now that Mr. Gilbert, the visiting inspector, who has been sent out to India from America is at Simla, an effort is to be made in the matter. Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor elect of Bengal, who takes a keen interest in all associations connected with the welfare of the rising generation in India, has undertaken to preside at a public meeting in Simla to discuss ways and means. The movement also has the active support of Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, who is now president of the Association, and of General Scott, Director-General of Ordnance, who is another warm friend of Christian endeavour. The objects of the Association are so admirable, and the work which has actually been done by it in providing healthy wholesome, recreation, and companionship for young Europeans who would otherwise be without these essential privileges, has been so successful that a large measure of public support can confidently be counted upon.

MR. SOUNDY AND THE POLICE INSPECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Soundy deserves the thanks of the public, not merely of cyclists, for persevering in his prosecution of the Police Inspector, notwithstanding the discouragement he received at the outset. Myself I would prefer the course Mr. Soundy took to the one suggested as correct. The whistle story was amusing to say the least of it, although I have seen the Inspector since the summons was applied for, with the whistle in his hand. If he got into a tight place he would want both his hands for the cycle, and would not have been able to spare one of them to raise the whistle to his lips. If he carried the whistle these permanently he would swallow it—ten chances to one. A whistle is allowed under the law even if carried in the pocket, which shows that the law is what Dogberry said it was. "Bell or horn" it ought to read, and the word "whistle" be struck out, for it is absurd to keep it in A whistle to a cyclist is more useless than a bell or a horn. Still, by your leave, I would suggest that the Commissioner should warn his men. I saw an Inspector last Tuesday morning near the Scottish Kirk on a low-handle road-racer scorching at the rate of at least twenty miles an hour, and the man had neither bell, horn, nor whistle, unless the whistle were in his pocket I have not the honour of acquaintance with any of the officers, or I should have followed Mr. Soundy's example and from the same public motive. If the public are not to offend, neither should the police.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 6. ANOTHER CYCLIST.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22,

After the continuous rain of the past fortnight, which proved so disastrous to polo, it is pleasant to be able to record the wonderful change which has occurred. Summer has begun; the sun is just shining, the air is balmy, the trees are all in leaf, and everything points to a spell of settled weather.

London is filling rapidly, and most well known polo players have visited one or other of the clubs during the present week. At Hurlingham the Social Clubs Tournament has been fought down to the final match which will be played to-morrow (Saturday), the Clubs remaining in the contest being the Orleans (Mr. W. McCreery, Mr. F. M. Freake, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, and Mr. F. Hargreaves); and White's, who are represented by Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. G. A. Miller, Mr. P. W. Nickalls, and Mr. C. D. Miller. The final tie of the Handicap Trial Tournament for prizes presented by Mr Hagard, the Secretary of the Amerian Polo Association, was played off on Wednesday last, the conditions, it may be remembered, being that the tournament should be conducted on the American system without off side. In this, a team consisting of Mr. W. McCreery, Mr. R. Grenfell, Captain Lambton, who has just retired from the Coldstream Guards, and Mr. T. Drybrough, were the winners, defeating Mr. R. W. Hudson, Mr. W. Blackwell, Captain Haseltine, and Mr. Wade-Palmer, a comparatively new player in London, who some years ago was the left-handed back for the Oxford University Polo Club. Now that the tournament has been played, it would be extremely difficult to say in what way it has demonstrated the advantages or disadvantages likely to accrue from the abolition of the off side rule. Nor was there any marked difference in the play, nor in the usual rate of scoring. Perhaps American teams might have shown a better exposition of the game. As it is, the off side rule is likely to continue in favour in England

By far the best match this season, and one we are not likely to see surpassed, was played last Wednesday at Roehampton, between the famous Rugby quartette (Mr. W. Jones, Mr. G. A. Miller, Captain E. D. Miller, and Mr. C. D. Miller), and a Hurlingham team, consisting of Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. F. M. Freake, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, and Mr. P. Nicholls. Both teams were riding, perhaps, the finest ponies in England, and during the first forty minutes the polo was perfect, the score at the beginning of the fifth ten being 2 to 1 in favour of Rugby. At back Mr. C. D. Miller was playing in quite his old form, Mr. George Miller was brilliant, and Mr. W. Jones, as ever, a most loyal and hard-working No. 1 And then the whole current of the game changed. It is always a pleasure to see Mr. Buckmaster play. To see him at the very top of his form is a treat. In the fifth ten he missed nothing. His placing and hitting were perfect. He was always where he should be, and always irresistible. Backed up by Lord Shrewsbury and Mr. Freake, with Mr. Nicholls alert and sound at back, he carried confusion into the ranks of his opponents. They fell off from their game inexplicably; and though they rallied again in the last period, they were hopelessly overcome, losing eventually by 5 goals to 2.

At Ranelagh the week has been unusually quiet, the Hunt Challenge Cup Tournament practically falling through. The Royal Horse Guards have been ubiquitous, playing at Eden Park and at Roehampton on Saturday last, at Ranelagh on Wednesday, and enjoying members games at all the Clubs on such days as there were not matches. The 5th Lancers (Mr. M. F. M'Taggart, Captain Hulse, Major R. Broune Clayton, and Captain Jardine) have also been up in town from Colchester, and have played at all the Clubs with varying success. On Saturday there was a capital game at the Crystal Palace between the Royal Artillery and the London Polo Club which ended in favour of the Home Club by 7 goals to 6.

Seventeen regiments have entered for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament, the semi-finals and final ties of which will be played at Hurlingham during the week ending July 11th. This figure is a record, and the most striking facts in connection with it are the number of foot regiments who are going to play, and the fact that one regiment of Hussars is sending two teams. Next week I hope to give full particulars about this the most interesting event of the season.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of to-day (5th), you show that some Rs. 10,000 has been collected or promised in India for the Indian Cricket Team Guarantee Fund, and that four English counties have virtually promised £100 each, and that some other counties might be reasonably expected to contribute at least £50 a-piece. Suppose ten did this, there would then be the above Rs. 10,000, plus Rs. 13,500 from English countries, and another Rs. 12,000, if, as you formerly said, a gentleman in England had collected £800. In my opinion, a sum between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000 would be at least required if the cricket team be sent to England. I base my calculations as follows :—

Suppose 14 persons are sent to England. Their passage money must be calculated at Rs. 800 a-piece, or Rs. 11,200 altogether; allowing that each of them were in England for 19 weeks (from 15th April to 5th September), it would not be safe to calculate the expenses of each at less than £1-10 a day, or say £20 for the 14. This should include travelling expenses, tips, umpires, &c., and would mount to £2,660 for the 19 weeks and approximately Rs 40,000; add to this the Rs 11,200 passage money, we obtain an expenditure of Rs. 51,200, without making any provision for the manager. To meet this, as I have shown above, there is a possibility of about Rs. 35,500 being obtained.

Surely there are many sportsmen amongst the Indian gentlemen who will contribute Rs. 1,000 each, but I would advocate the secretaries of the fund sending round to each district in the Presidency to ask some influential person to collect subscriptions, and I fancy some thousands of rupees could be obtained without much difficulty. Let a beginning be made in Bombay. Subscriptions might be sent to the Bombay papers. If this be done, let me set the ball rolling, and please credit the fund with Rs. 25 from

ONE INTERESTED.

THE 9TH LANCERS.

ON the 1st instant the penalties imposed on the 9th Lancers by the orders of the Government of India last year expired. Whatever may be the history of the crime committed just as the regiment reached Sealkote—and it is never likely to come to light now—it is quite certain that in any corps where there was the least thing amiss with the discipline the strain set up by this long term of punishment inflicted under such peculiar circumstances would have discovered the weak spot. But the ordeal has been faced by all ranks in the best spirit, and the 9th Lancers have emerged from it in the way that one would expect of a corps whose long Indian record shows a standard of conduct not less exemplary in its way than their work in the field. While on the Sealkote incident, it would be curious to know what was the ultimate fate of the Civil officials of the district, for whom it was not obscurely hinted in the same orders that the Government of India had a rod in reserve. What has become of the further proceedings against those negligent Magistrates and police officers who failed to produce the criminal when he was so particularly wanted? Have they been punished and we do not know? Or is it possible that the Governor-General in Council upon fuller reflection came to the conclusion that this was really a case where the offender might be undetected without anybody being at fault.—"Pioneer."

It is expected that Mr. E. N. Baker, who has now been officiating as Secretary in the Finance Department for more than a year, will be confirmed, vice Mr. Finlay, appointed to the India Council. With difficult tariff questions looming ahead, and with the new Bureau of Commerce to be set going and watched over, it is a matter for congratulation that experienced and level-headed an officer is available at this juncture.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF SURTAX.

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CURRENCY IN THE ARGENTINE.

LONDON, MAY 22.

THAT the present Canadian Government, though undoubtedly inclined to Free Trade rather than to Protectionist principles, is nevertheless more influenced by reciprocity ideas than by the simple doctrine of "laissez-faire" cannot be denied by any candid observer of fiscal policy since it succeeded an avowedly Protectionist Government. The rebate of 12 1-2 per cent. accorded to British goods in April, 1897, and successively increased to 25 per cent. in July, 1898, and to 33 1-3 per cent. in July, 1900 was of course avowedly intended as preferential treatment in consideration of the free admission accorded to Canadian productions by the mother country. As we pointed out at the inception of this policy, this arrangement rather came under the definition of what is known as Fair Trade than under that of Free Trade. The circular which has been issued by the Canadian Customs Department with reference to additional certificates required on invoices of goods from all countries when exported to Canada relates to a further step in the same direction, as it is in accordance with a resolution which commits the Canadian Government to a special retaliatory or "fighting tariff" policy as distinct from what may be described as that kind of preferential treatment secured under commercial treaties. The resolution in question states that "articles which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries" may be subject to a surtax of one-third the amount of the scheduled duty. Articles of German origin or production have consequently been made subject to such a surtax. Moreover, under the terms of the resolution the surtax not only applies to goods imported direct from Germany and to goods of German production merely transhipped at British ports, but to all goods from Germany—and indeed from any country which is held to discriminate against Canadian productions—the chief portion of the value of which is produced in Germany, even though such goods may have been finished, improved or advanced in value by the labour of any other country not subject to the surtax, such as Great Britain, for instance. It has already been pointed out that this rule does not apply to goods actually purchased by, say, the British shipper from the German producer on or before April 16 last and arriving at Canadian ports on or before June 30 next, the object of this exemption being, of course, to allow reasonable time for the finishing of material or part manufactures purchased some time ago for such treatment and for ultimate shipment to Canada. The conditions apply also to goods shipped from the United Kingdom or "other British country," and therefore claiming the benefits of the preferential tariff, or, in other words, the special rebate of one-third the duty chargeable under the general tariff. That is, if the chief value of such goods was produced in Germany they are not only subject to the surtax of one-third the duty scheduled in the general tariff, but that surtax is to be an addition to the full duty, as "they cannot be included in the invoice of goods admitted to entry under the British preferential tariff in Canada." It will be seen therefore, that German goods or only partly German goods, provided they are mainly of German origin, whether shipped to Canada from Germany, the United Kingdom, or other countries, will be required to pay just double the duty on British goods.

Sufficiently stringent measures, in the form of additional certificates of origin are prescribed to secure that this drastic retaliation shall be effective and to prevent the admission of German goods or part German goods into Canada from British ports as being entitled to the favourable treatment accorded by the Dominion to British productions. Thus a further certificate in the following words, "Whereas German goods are subject to a surtax in Canada, I certify that the chief value of none of the articles included in this invoice was produced in Germany" is to be written, printed, or stamped on all invoices of goods for entry under the British preferential tariff in Canada from exporters in all countries, and is to be subscribed by the persons heretofore authorised to make and sign preferential certificates. This declaration may appear as the last clause of the certificates heretofore authorised for the application of the British preferential tariff in Canada, or may be certified to separately on the invoice. As regards goods not admissible under the British preferential tariff, but, on the other hand, not liable to the surtax, the following declaration must, in the same way, appear on the invoices from exporters in other countries: "Whereas German goods are subject to surtax in Canada, I certify that none of the articles included in this invoice are the produce and manufacture of Germany, and that the chief value of none of the said articles was produced in Germany, save and except all articles opposite which the word Germany is written on this invoice." Thus, beginning with a preferential tariff in favour of British goods, which was justified as a step in the direction of Free Trade in so far as it implied at least a partial reduction of duties and to that extent, a lowering of the protective incidence of the tariff, Canada now finds herself in a state of tariff warfare with a particular country, which implies a partial raising of the import duties by a surtax on the productions of that country; and this enhancement may have a protective influence on certain Canadian industries. The indirect effects of the discriminating surtax may prove more complex and extensive than was assumed in the first instance. Thus, large quantities of Lancashire cotton yarns are sent to Germany for use in the production of various German textile fabrics; and if the Canadian surtax has any prohibitive effect on the importation of such fabrics from Germany into the Dominion the German demand for Lancashire spinnings may be proportionately diminished. The extent of the disturbance which may result from such attempts to control the natural course of trade movements can never be fully foreseen: though a gain may be apparent in one direction, an unexpected loss may accrue in another.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. remark in their circular dated New York, May 12, that a very large "short" interest had apparently been formed in New Orleans owing to hedging in that market by exporters of cotton to markets abroad. In other words, we may assume that the exporters had brought futures to cover subsequent requirements, particularly in July and August. Anyway, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. tell us that the "short" interest became alarmed at the strength of the position, and in attempting to cover their sales found the holders (of the contracts) indisposed to part with their claims, or, in other words, to resell their purchases of "futures," even at very high prices. The result was an outburst of buying of July and August cotton "Our local (New York) bulls," continue Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. "took advantage of the demand and liquidated the greater part, if not all, of their large holdings. These holdings are now in other hands, at what in the past has proved to be very high prices. It is not believed that they will extend their operations further, but many rumours are current that the Southern interests intend to take their place, as the statistical position is so strong that it invites operations of this character regardless of trade conditions. The movement of the crop continues on a large scale, promising to again exceed that of the same week of last season by 20 per cent, and we think that it points to the estimate mentioned in our last letter (that is, 11,200,000 bales). The new feature which has startled the trade has been the demand from Continental spinners in Liverpool, as they have already taken more cotton than they did the entire season last year, besides absorbing a large amount of East Indian cotton."

This "demand"—that is, the Continental spinners' demand in Liverpool,—Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. go on to say, "together with the stopping of

the export from America by reason of the manipulation in the different markets, places Liverpool in a very strong position, which it may be difficult to believe, though the crop promises to exceed all early estimates. It is the large taking by the Continent that furnish the foundation for the wrong distribution of a supply generally believed to be more than ample for the consumption of the world. A check to consumption in America is imminent from inability of manufacturers to find a market—for their production—on the basis of present prices and the unsettled trade conditions. After such large buying in the Liverpool on an advancing market it is usual to witness a sharp reaction and a falling off in prices, which in the past has usually marked the culmination of an advance, due principally to covering by the shorts. Whether this will be found true on this occasion remains to be seen, but the breaking of May this evening was accepted as indicating that the bull operators here had realised upon their holdings and withdrawn. Although weather conditions have been rather more favourable, the new crop does not start as well as last season, though with a prospective larger acreage. An active demand from previous sellers of the new crop deliveries was to-day a noticeable factor in the situation because of the relatively low prices at which they have been ruling in view of the necessity for a large crop next season."

It is not surprising to find that the remarkable and sustained flow of gold into Argentina for some time past is raising the question of a definite reform of the currency system there. The balance of trade of the Argentine Republic, the Standard of Buenos Ayres remarks, has been in its favour (that is a credit balance) for a long time, and gold is therefore flowing in, which is passed by the banks to the Conversion Office, in exchange for paper money at the fixed rate of 227·27 per cent. and the Conversion Office give gold for paper, at the same rate of exchange, to all who ask for it. Thus for the present there is a paper currency, convertible on demand, though not at par, but at a rate fixed arbitrarily by law. Now, as a currency, whether in metal or in paper, is needed only as a medium of exchange and for representing the relative values of commodities, it is obvious that it should itself have a value free from fluctuation. Such is said to be the case with gold, which is, therefore, the universal standard of value, and paper money which can be converted at will into gold at par is as even more convenient medium of exchange in the country in which it is issued. But it is indispensable, in order to prevent prejudices to commerce, that the public should have confidence in its convertibility. Such confidence does not exist as regards the Argentine paper currency, for everyone knows that if the next harvest should be a bad one, if a plague should make its appearance among the herds and flocks if serious internal disturbances should occur, if the nation should be threatened with a foreign war, or if financial difficulties should induce the Government to have recourse to further issue of paper money the gold now in the Conversion Office would be immediately withdrawn and the exchangeable value of the paper money would be rapidly depreciated. On the other hand, if the prosperity which the people are now enjoying should happily continue, gold will continue to flow into and accumulate in the Conversion Office, and, unless the law on the subject be repealed or altered, the amount of the currency in circulation must perforce be augmented in the proportion of dols. 100 in paper for every dols. 44 gold paid into that Office, and this not to meet a necessity for a large amount of circulating medium, but as a means of preventing the premium on gold from falling below the fixed rate, and with the risk that this expansion of the paper currency may encourage hazardous speculations and create an artificial augmentation of the prices of landed property, stocks, shares and securities for money in general. This danger is duly appreciated by all who give attention to the subject, but there is much difference of opinion as to the measures that should be adopted for averting it.

The Buenos Ayres paper goes on to quote and criticise the various opinions on the subject expressed in the Argentine papers. Thus the Prensa advocates the immediate repeal of the Conversion Law, the result of which would undoubtedly be a sudden and great fall of the premium on gold and a corresponding change in the prices of commodities which would cause a violent disturbance of trade and commerce. The "Diario" recommends that things should be left as they are, and view with equanimity and perhaps with satisfaction, the consequences of the expansion of the currency. The Nacion foresees the evils that will be produced by the present monetary system, and declares that it is time to think of reforming it, but seems to be unable to suggest the direction which reform ought to take. The Buenos Ayres Standard complains of the want of knowledge on the subject displayed. For instance the Nacion states that in all countries with sound finance the issues of paper money are limited even where the notes are convertible at par. This is not true as regards the greatest banking institution in the world—the Bank of England,—for it can and must issue notes in exchange for all the gold that may be presented to the Issue Department by the public for that purpose.

Messrs. Morton and Co.'s fortnightly circular gives the stocks of copper in England and France on May 15 as 8,769 tons, and the visible supply, including the shipments advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, as 14,444 tons, against 15,998 tons at the end of April and 15,865 tons on April 15. The price of G.M.B.'s and standard copper is quoted £62 5s. per ton, as against £60. 10s. at the end of April, and £63 at the middle of April. Considering that the visible supply is now little more than half what it was a year ago, the recovery in the price during the past fortnight seems reasonable. Meanwhile the new supplies from North America have been above the increased scale of the two preceding months and above the average per month for the past twelve months. The supplies from Spain and Portugal have again been utterly insignificant, 66 tons only being received for the fortnight as against an average of 1,800 tons per month during the past twelve months. The supplies from the unenumerated countries also show a decrease in scale, 1,551 tons only having been received during the fortnight, as against 6,956 tons for the preceding month and an average of 4,000 tons, in round figures, for the past twelve months. The shipments from Chili to Europe and the United States, and those from Australia to Europe, have been on a reduced scale, and, altogether, copper must apparently be included amongst the increasing number of commodities of which the available supply in relation to the demand is diminishing. The total of the supplies for the fortnight is 9,976 tons, as against an average of 22,711 tons per month for the twelve months; while the deliveries have been 11,230 tons for the fortnight, as against an average of 23,452 tons per month for the previous twelve months.

An interesting statement throwing light upon the condition of the linen industry in France was made on Monday at the seventh annual meeting of Messrs. J. Cosse et Fils, Limited, in London. The Company, although registered in England, has its works at Lille. The chairman, Count Max Hollender, stated that the linen trade in France had for some time past been unsatisfactory, particularly in respect of high-class damask table linen, which was largely produced by the Company. Similar goods made of mixed linen and cotton, or of cotton only, are, it appears, extensively taking the place of pure linen fabrics, and successful competition with such substitutes is hopeless. The reputation of the Company for the production of the very highest qualities was, said the Chairman, second to none in France, and they were not in a position to make the lower grades and sell them profitably. Failing a sufficient outlet for their proper production in France the Managers had been endeavouring to find fresh markets abroad. Their travellers encouraged them to hope that these efforts would bear good fruit, but meanwhile the cost of this new departure was very great, and it had not yet become remunerative. They had explored nearly every country where their productions were likely to find a market, and had neglected no opportunity of tempting buyers by bringing out new designs and trying in other ways to extend the sale of their goods abroad. Is this not one more instance of the difficulty of finding foreign markets for French goods because of the high cost of home production?

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

FINAL general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1902-03 reads:—The season has been favourable though of an abnormal character in the important wheat-growing areas of Northern India. Starting favourably in that region the holding off of the winter rains has caused some damage on dry lands, but the situation was saved for the time being by rain at the end of January, and finally by copious and repeated rain in March and April which, owing to the backward state of the crops in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, was highly beneficial and resulted in a favourable yield. In the United Provinces February and March were practically rainless and irrigation was liberally resorted to, but the January rainfall saved the irrigated crop, and the estimated yield is the highest recorded. The position is not, however, so favourable in Bengal where the drought was more felt, but still the yield is 28 per cent. better than last year and little below the average. There is a considerable contraction of the area in the Southern districts of the Central Provinces, but the latter part of the season has been generally favourable and gives almost a bumper crop. The season was also favourable in Berar and Hyderabad where, owing to the repeated failures of past years, the crop is still grown on a limited area. In Bombay the area has increased slightly, but the yield is so extraordinarily good, 180 per cent. better than last year, that it makes up for all deficiencies in the average area. This excludes Sind where, unfortunately through poor irrigation, the area has fallen by 43 per cent. and the yield by 37 per cent. The reports from Rajputana and Central India are incomplete, but the former shows substantial improvement, and in the latter also the crop has apparently done well though on a contracted area.

Total outturn will probably be something over 7,800,000 tons, compared with a reported outturn of 6,063,0000 tons last year, but this includes 587,000 tons which is estimated to be the yield of that portion of the crop which is grown in the United Provinces in combination with barley and gram. The rate of yield for the United Provinces of 901 lbs. to the acre is the highest ever returned and stands by itself this year. The nearest approach is 776 lbs. in Bengal and 753 lbs. in the Punjab, the latter having this year adopted an enhanced rate of normal yields. At the other end of the scale are Mysore with 232 lbs., Hyderabad with 190 lbs., and Berar with 180 lbs. In all of these Provinces the season has been favourable and the outturn shows great improvement compared with their previous estimates, but as they are comparatively of little importance the apparent under-estimates do not seriously affect the total results.

The exports during the last five years have been—

	Tons.
1898-99	976,025
1899-1900	483,201
1900-01	2,501
1901-02	366,091
1902-03	514,697

Prices are everywhere lower at present than they have been since 1899. The following figures represent the quantities (in seers) sold for a rupee in the first half of the months mentioned:

		Punjab	United Provinces	Central Provinces	Bombay
March	1900	11·31	12·31	9·14	7·62
"	1901	11·23	10·5	8·87	8·18
"	1902	15·55	14·21	12·75	5·19
"	1903	15·01	14·75	13·82	10·85
May	"	16·29	15·82	14·23	11·78

The provincial reports are summarised below: In the Punjab the monsoon rains of 1902 continued into September; and light but fairly general showers continued up to the third week in October. These conditions were favourable for early sowings on irrigated lands, and a considerable area was sown with wheat, but in the Mooltan division canal water and rainfall were insufficient and consequently sowings contracted considerably. The feature of the year was the practical absence of rain until the fourth week of January. This rendered late sowings on dry lands impossible, and caused much injury to crops on such lands. In the submontane and central districts good rain fell in the fourth week of January, which considerably improved the prospects in those districts. Only a few showers, however, fell in the Hissar and Rohtak districts. February was practically rainless, and a very anxious period passed until the advent of copious, frequent, and general rain in March. There was a fall of over two inches in fifteen districts, and seven districts received about an inch. The districts of Delhi, Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak, and Gurgaon, however, fared very badly, none of them receiving as much as 1·3 of an inch. Good showers continued well into April. In an ordinary year the hail in April would have caused much damage to the crops, but this year it was beneficial as the crop was very backward. To sum up, the conditions were favourable at the beginning and end of the season, but the prolonged drought in the middle of the season caused considerable injury to the crops on dry lands. The area as actually ascertained is 7,111,700 acres as against 7,227,100 acres in the previous year. The decrease as against last year has been in the irrigated area. The unirrigated crop shows a increase in area due to favourable conditions at sowing time. In the districts of Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon a large proportion of the unirrigated crop has failed to mature, and the outturn will be poor. Elsewhere, on irrigated lands, the crops may be considered to be normal, and on unirrigated lands, but a little below normal. The total outturn is estimated at 2,359,897 tons, against 1,840,332 tons in the previous year, which is an increase of 19·4 per cent. The real increase is, however, not as much as this, for the outturn this year has been calculated by the revised rates of produce. These rates are somewhat higher than the rates of yield applied in previous years. But, after allowing for this, there would still remain an increase in the outturn. Prices both at Amritsar and Ferozepur have been very steady, at about 16 seers, throughout the year.

In the North-West Frontier Province owing to the favourable and timely rain in August, September, and October large sowings were made on unirrigated lands. These constitute the uncertain factor as the irrigated sowings vary little from year to year. This year they formed 32 per cent. of the whole area. The unirrigated crop was in a precarious state owing to the total failure of rain for three months from the end of October to the end of January. Timely rain in the third week of January, however, saved the situation for the time being. But February was again absolutely rainless and the prospects of the crop become very dismal. Rain fortunately again set in early in March and up to harvest time was almost overabundant. On the whole the season has been a favourable one. The actual area under wheat now comes to 832,600 acres against 855,000 acres estimated in the second forecast, but as compared with the area of the last year, there is an increase of 26,400 acres. The total outturn is estimated at 234,594 tons (8 maunds or 658 lbs. per acre) against 159,279 tons (5 3-5 maunds or 401 lbs. per acre) last year. Considering that 68 per cent. of the crop is unirrigated, this outturn is decidedly good; and the yield all round except on part of the unirrigated areas of the Peshawar district is much above average. The crop came to maturity in a good healthy condition, but the quality of the grain may be damaged to some extent when it was lying on the threshing floor by the heavy rains of last month. The prices of wheat has varied very little during the last six months. About the middle of April the rates were 14·1-2 and 13 1-2 seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dehra Ismael Khan, respectively. Old stocks have practically been exhausted owing to unusually large exports. When the new grain comes to the market a rapid fall in prices may be expected.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the autumn rains of 1902 set in rather late in the first week of July and continued till the close of the month. In the first and last weeks of August rain was fairly general, but in the second and third weeks there was a break over a larger part of the provinces. The rainfall of September was almost uniformly excellent. Light rain was also received in October in most districts. Little interference was thus caused with the preparation of fields for "rabi" sowings; moisture in the soil was sufficient; and the seed germinated freely. After this the season was unusually dry and irrigation was resorted to on a large scale. The months of November and December were entirely rainless and were followed by severe frost. The rain which fell in the last week of January was pretty general and greatly benefited the unirrigated crop. The months of February and March were also practically rainless and the wheat crop was gathered without any mishap. The area under wheat grown alone amounts this year to 5,423,215 acres and that of wheat sown mixed with gram and barley to 1,505,949 acres; corresponding figures for the preceding year being 5,041,302 and 1,420,427 acres. The total area under wheat amounts to 6,929,164 acres as compared with 6,461,729 acres last year, showing an increase of 464,435 acres or 7 per cent. The season was unusually dry, and irrigation was resorted to from all available sources. The crop, however, continued very promising, except in the western divisions where white ants, frost and dry west winds caused some damage. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and in Oudh the wheat crop has been very good—a full normal crop. Elsewhere it has been less satisfactory. In Agra, Rohilkhand and Allahabad it amounts to 90 per cent. and in Meerut to 85 per cent. of the normal. For the Provinces as a whole the yield of wheat may be put down at 98 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of wheat sown alone is estimated at 2,335,223 tons compared with 1,953,508 tons in 1901-02, and of wheat sown in combination with barley and gram at 587,274 tons. The total estimated outturn of both pure and mixed wheat amounts to 2,972,497 tons, which is 24 per cent. more than the estimated yield of last year; and 33 and 45 per cent. more than the average yield of the preceding five and ten years, respectively. The total estimated yield is the highest on record and gives an average outturn all over the Provinces of 950 lbs. per acre, which does not appear to have ever been reached before. Stocks of grain are ample and prices are easier than last year.

In Bengal the rainfall in September was general and plentiful in all the wheat districts of the Province, but it was seriously deficient everywhere in October, there being practically no rain in that month in South Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The fall in the subsequent months was markedly deficient in Bihar, and in a lesser degree in the districts outside that area. On the whole the season was unfavourable to the wheat crop of the Province. The normal area under wheat in these Provinces is at present estimated at 1,597,400 acres, while the area planted this year is returned at 1,445,900 acres only, the contraction in area being due to the drought in October and November. Allowing for some deterioration since the first forecast from want of rain the crop may be estimated at 90 per cent. of the average and the gross outturn at 561,000 tons, compared with 391,500 tons of the past year. The harvests of the year were generally a little below the normal; but as the export to other Provinces of India contracted on account of better harvests in those parts, prices generally ruled slightly easier though the cultivators in many districts have not yet been able to replenish their food-stocks, which were greatly depleted by export to famine districts in the preceding three years.

In the Central Provinces the monsoon rainfall was favourable throughout for the preparation of land, but there was a marked difference in the conditions at sowing time between the north and the south of the Province. In the south the monsoon ceased extraordinarily early in September, and consequently the area sown was contracted, whilst the early growth of the plants was stunted. Prospects were gloomy, but were much improved by some good cold weather showers. In the north the season has throughout been favourable owning to the late monsoon rainfall and an exceptionally heavy fall at the end of October. Consequently the area sown shows a substantial increase. The cold weather showers have also been exceptionally good, being heavy enough to benefit the growing plants and yet not so heavy as to cause any material damage from rust. Since then conditions have continued to be favourable, but it has been found that frost did some damage in the northern and plateau districts, whilst the drought continued in most of the southern districts. In the second forecast the area was estimated at 2,600,000 acres. The returns now show an area of 2,272,000 acres only. The increase in the north as a whole where the sowing season was favourable, was over-estimated, whilst the decrease in the southern districts, due to early cessation of the monsoon, was under-estimated. The area now returned is 13 per cent. short of that sown last year, the slight increase in the northern districts being more than counterbalanced by large decreases in the southern districts and in Chhattisgarh, particularly in Wardha, Nagpur, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur. It is 10 per cent. above the quinquennial average, but falls short of the decennial average by 20 per cent. It is only a little over half the normal area of 4 million acres.

Outturn.—In the northern districts the crop is the best ever reaped during the past ten years, and but for some damage by frost and insects would have been a heavy bumper crop. Hoshangabad (140), Saugor and Damoh (130) have secured a bumper crop whilst a full crop (120) is reported from Mandla, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara. The outturns in Jubbulpore (100) and Seoni (105) were lessened by the withering of the crop on high lands and by frost. In Nagpur, where the winter rains improved the prospects, the outturn is reported to be (105), but in the remaining districts in the south and east of the Provinces, the crop suffered much from the drought, the outturns ranging between 50 to 55 in Raipur, Bhandara and Balaghat, and 90 in Wardha. For the Provinces, as a whole, the outturn may be taken at 115, Expressed in tons the yield of this season's crop is 666,000 tons as against 571,000 tons in the preceding year. The outturn is 70 and 38 per cent. respectively above the averages of the previous five and ten years.

Exports.—The exports from the 1st October to the end of April during the past eight years contrast as follows:—

THOUSANDS OF MAUNDS.

1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
680	459	783	809
1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
205	245	723	722

The export trade shows no improvement, but the present season's crop, which has just been reaped, has, of course, hardly influenced it.

There is little fluctuation from the comparatively high prices of last year, when they were generally above exporting parity. It would seem that they must fall before there can be a brisk export trade this year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The final report on the linseed crop of the Central Provinces for the season 1903, is as under:—

Character of the season.—The character of the season is described in the report on the wheat crop.

The Nagpur and Chhattisgarh countries are the principal linseed-growing tracts, and it is in the districts of these divisions that the conditions have been most unfavorable. The early cessation of the monsoon rainfall contracted sowings; germination was defective for want of moisture and the crop which came up suffered from the continued drought. In the northern district some damage was caused by frost and insect.

Area.—The area of 495,000 acres now returned as under linseed is almost the same as that estimated in the second forecast. It is 19 per cent. smaller than that of last year, and only about half the average of the preceding ten years. The shrinkage is most marked in the important linseed-growing tracts of Nagpur and Chhattisgarh.

Outturn.—The districts which report a full crop (120) are Saugor, Mandla, and Hoshangabad, but in these districts the crop is not of much importance. In Jubbulpore, the outturn is reported to be 95 only, owing to damage by drought, frosts and insects. In Nagpur and Wardha, where the winter rains benefited the crop, an average yield is reported. The outturns in the eastern districts are poor, particularly in Raipur, where linseed is largely grown and where the outturn is estimated at 30 per cent. only. Bhandara and Balaghat are but little better with outturns of 35. Linseed has again justified its reputation as an uncertain crop. For the Provinces, as a whole, the outturn works out to only 90 per cent. of a normal crop, which gives a yield of 42,271 tons; this is higher than the previous year's outturn and the quinquennial average by 29 and 22 per cent. respectively, but falls short of the average yield of the preceding ten years by 34 per cent.

Exports.—The exports from the 1st October to the end of April during the past eight years are shown below:—

THOUSANDS OF MAUNDS.

1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
331	124	490	500
1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
100	187	499	297

Prices have again fallen between 15 and 32 per cent. as against those ruling in the previous year.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE last day of February, 1902, was a memorable one in the brief history of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited, as then its first quinquennial investigation period closed, and the results of the valuation made by Mr. G. F. Hardy, F.I.A., are shown in his interesting report. It is evident from the actuary's remarks that this Bombay life office made solid progress during the five years, and it is not less satisfactory to know that the measure of prosperity attained in the first year of the current quinquennium was greater than in any previous twelve months. The report and accounts which were submitted at the sixth annual general meeting, held on April 7 last, indicate that the "Empire of India" is now beginning to make its influence felt, and that probabilities are that its growth in future years will be far more rapid than has hitherto been the case. There are evident signs, we may say, that the process of broadening out has now commenced in earnest, substantial increases being apparent in all directions.

For instance, in 1901-2 the proposals for life assurance numbered 1,495, and involved sums amounting to Rs. 27,45,450, whereas last year the corresponding totals were 1,883 and Rs. 32,75,275. About proportionate increases are shown in the number and amount of the policies actually issued the figures rising from 1,031 and Rs. 15,77,055 in 1901-2 to 1,242 and Rs. 20,04,125 in 1902-3. The gain in the new premium income is not less noticeable, the amount of Rs. 79,135-9-9, inclusive of Rs. 371-8-0 by single payments, has now been enlarged to Rs. 91,209-9-0, of which Rs. 1,945 was by single payments. Commenting on these encouraging figures, the directors remark that the result "compares most favourably with that of the sixth year's working of other life offices." These self-complacency is not unjustified, for the record is really one of much excellence, considering that the company is only just beginning to feel its feet, and has had to fight its way to the front against powerful competition.

An even more satisfactory feature of the past year's work was the great increase shown in the business current on February 28. At the end of the first quinquennium the total number of policies in force was 2,234, assuring a net sum of Rs. 39,46,943 but a twelvemonth later the aggregates had been increased to 3,215 and Rs. 52,95,510 respectively. The obvious conclusion is that the patronage recently secured has been of a more stable character than that which flowed across the counters during the first three or four years. The marked improvement in this respect has not been without its effect upon the finances, as we observe that last year the life assurance fund augmented from Rs. 2,75,347 to Rs. 4,28,284, or by more than 50 per cent., while the addition to the total premium income, less re-assurances, was noticeably large the net amount received rising from Rs. 1,89,466 to Rs. 2,48,814, or by very nearly sixty thousand rupees. The interest receipts are also rapidly mounting up. In 1901-2 the amount shown was Rs. 3,020, whilst last year the corresponding total was Rs. 10,889. As a whole, the income on life assurance account increased from Rs. 1,95,483 to Rs. 2,81,118, and of this last-mentioned amount no less than Rs. 1,52,437 was laid by for a rainy day—a meritorious achievement, almost rivalling the success attained in the same direction in the previous year.

It cannot be doubted, indeed, that the affairs of the Empire of India have been placed in safe hands, and that in the course of time Bombay will possess yet another really important life office. From the very outset the administration of the business has been marked by excessive caution, money being spent carefully and judiciously, whilst great care appears to have been taken in the selection of lives for assurance. Only small sums have as yet been required to meet claims. Last year twelve of the assured died and their policies amounted to Rs. 23,250; and in previous years the disbursements were even smaller. The claim experience has, indeed, been exceptionally favourable throughout, notwithstanding the fact that pestilence of a most severe type has been constantly present almost from the moment when the doors were first opened. Similarly, the expenditure has been consistently moderate. The account before us includes the special outlays incidental to the quinquennial investigation, but the total expenses only reached Rs. 77,713 (28·7 per cent. of the premium income), a sum greatly less than the amount of the annual revenue derived from the new premiums alone.—"Insurance Observer."

WE regret to announce the death of Major G. C. Lister of the 60th Rifles, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia on the 31st May. As Aide-de-Camp, first on the Staff of Lord Lansdowne, and then for five years on that of Sir Charles Elliott in Bengal, Major Lister had made a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and there are many in this country to whom it will be a sorrow to hear of his life having been cut short.

A startling sensation, says the Allahabad paper, was caused in Cawnpore by the arrest on Thursday of a barrister in the sanctuary of the Bar Library, and his conveyance therefrom while still in professional costume before the Joint-Magistrate. The charge, however, it soon transpired, was not one of the gravest order. The barrister in question, Mr. A. J. Harrison, also happens to be Treasurer of the Masonic Lodge, Lodge "Harmony," which it appears was indebted to the Municipality to the extent of four rupees ten annas in the matter of house-tax. A warrant had been issued by Lala Karniya Lall, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Board, under Act XV of 1883, and Mr. Harrison having declined to go with the Inspector and point out any property of the Lodge that might be attached, he was taken into custody himself. The Joint-Magistrate appears to have adopted the most serious view of the matter, making some remarks strongly suggestive of further detention on the impropriety of Mr. Harrison's conduct in refusing to assist a public officer in the execution of a valid warrant; and was proceeding to examine him as to the state of the Lodge's finance, when an order arrived from the District Magistrate and Municipal Chairman directing an immediate release from custody and expressing regret for what had happened. It appears that the "valid warrant" on which the Vice Chairman and the Joint Magistrate had relied had been issued under an Act that is obsolete. It is dangerous to take liberties with the men of the law.

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"And how?" asked the Duke. "By giving up the alliance with Margaret of Austria." "Truth I am not enamoured of her." "That is why I am come to offer you the hand of Luisa Strozzi." "For whom? For Giomo? I fear you are not in time. He is engaged to Lorenzino's sister." This Lorenzino was no other than his great favourite and companion in debauch, and by whose hand the Duke ultimately fell. He was the legitimate son of Lorenzo II and step-brother to Catherine de Medici. To dupe the Duke all the more before he plunged the dagger into his heart, he feigned to condescend in giving his sister in marriage to Giomo whom the Duke was bent on raising. Baccio who seemed stunned by the Duke's reply said he would do well to get Giomo the grand cordon of France through Catherine, the irony of which the other feigned not to see. What could Baccio say after this to Filippo than that the Duke was not changing his policy?

WHAT IS FORTUNE?

Well may the reader ask with Dante what be asked of Virgil "Questa Fortuna, de che tu mi tocchi."

"Che e che i ben del mondo hai tra branche? (This fortune of which thou speak'st what is it whose arms grasp the blessings of the world?)

"O creature sciocche

"Quanta ignoranza e quella che v offende!" (O beings blind! what ignorance besets you!)

"Vostro saver non ha contrasto a lei" Ella provvede, giudica, e persegue."

"Suo regno, come il loro gli altri Dei." (Against her nought avails your utmost wisdom. She with foresight plans, judges, and carries on her reign, as theirs the other powers divine.)

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

THE WEATHER.

A METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE FORECAST.

A document prepared in the Meteorological Department on the subject of the monsoon prospects, and dated the 15th May, has just seen the light. Although now three weeks old, the following remarks may be read with some interest: In comparison with previous years the principal features of the weather of the first half of May of the present year have been the high pressures and low temperatures which have prevailed over Upper India, where the weather has been unsettled, with occasional rain on the plains and some snow on the hills. In this respect the year has resembled 1893, when there was a heavy monsoon rainfall all over the country.

Arabian Sea.—It appears probable from a consideration of the prevailing conditions that there will occur a temporary advance of the monsoon winds, probably accompanied with a storm over the Arabian Sea, during the last week of May; that thereafter the current will retreat, and that the monsoon will be weak during the first ten days of June, after which probably again accompanied with a storm, the monsoon will return and blow strongly throughout the remainder of the month.

Bay of Bengal.—A strong monsoon seems likely over the Bay during June, and it is probable that cyclonic storms, probably two or three in number, will form over the northern half of the Bay, and advance north-westward towards the Orissa Coast.

The report furnished by the mail steamer India which left Aden on the 31st May shows that there is as yet no monsoon in the Arabian Sea. Up to longitude 56 degrees E. she experienced light easterly and south-easterly winds and fine weather; thence to longitude 63 degrees light south-westerly winds, occasional passing clouds, and southerly swell; and thence to her arrival at Bombay light variable winds and a southerly swell.

WONDERS OF ABYDOS.

LECTURE BY PROF. PETRIE.

PROFESSOR FLINDERS PETRIE had a budget of interesting things to tell the Society of Biblical Archæology as to his recent exploration of Abydos.

Last year the Nile was obligingly and surprisingly low, enabling Professor Petrie to trace out the foundations of no fewer than ten successive rebuildings. Every five hundred years or so the monarch of the time would have a clean sweep and a new set of buildings.

The various buildings, whose foundations were found layer under layer, reach right back to the First Dynasty, or what geologists call the Neolithic period. Professor Flinders Petrie found many things that correct accepted opinion. Back as far as the Eleventh Dynasty the temples were of stone, the earlier ones being of mud-brick with stone doorways.

The axial lines of the temples of successive periods were in all directions, showing that "orientation" had no place in the scheme of things at Abydos. Those pretty stories of the beam of sunlight which shone into the holy place at dawn once a year had evidently not been invented then. More surprising still, Osiris turns out not to have been the true original deity of Abydos, having been comparatively recently introduced about the Eighteenth Dynasty. Even then he was described as Lord of Ankhtaui,—which was their name for Memphis. At Abydos he was quite an exotic personage. The "Lord of Abydos," right through from the First Dynasty, was Upuat the "Jackal God," the opener of the way. As goods Americans when they die go to Paris, so in Egypt it was supposed that the souls of the departed went somewhere west, across the endless sands of the desert.

Now, the desert is a treacherous and deceptive place, Professor Petrie explains that though it looks level, you can't walk very far without coming across a deep and almost impossible ravine. If you turn to one side you will be pulled up by another, and the only way to find the road is to follow the tracks of the jackals. And that is what the Egyptians thousands of years ago meant by embodying the god who was to show the way to the soul in the shape of a jackal.

In a sort of temple cesspit of one of the earlier dynasties, deep down amid the mud, there was a cake of organic matter, probably blood from the sacrifices, with bits, of ivory and earthenware embedded in it. Here was a find! The ivory was as soft as cheese, but Professor Petrie is a cautious man. They dug under the mass, pushed a tray beneath it, and took it away to dry and harden. Then he gently dissected the whole mass with a camel's hair brush, and found many beautiful ivories and other objects! There was a beautiful statuette of Khufu, the first king of the Fourth Dynasty, exquisitely carved, with a fine face resembling that of Justinian, the surface as glossy and delicate as when it was made six thousand years ago. Khufu's head had got chipped off, but this only authentic portrait was so important that Professor Petrie kept a man sifting the ground all round for three weeks through a sieve, and at last recovered the treasure, hardly as big as a hazel nut. The amphora in which the Egyptians imported oil and paint from Crete in the First Dynasty, the lotus capitals of the same period, which carry back this architectural decoration thousands of years, the coloured enamels which also had been attributed only to later periods, the subterranean shrine mentioned by Strabo, were among a host of interesting things found by Professor Petrie.

IN commenting the other day, on the delay of the Mysore Government in disposing of the Annual Reports of the Mysore Education Department and the Amrut Mahal, we unwittingly did an injustice to the heads of the two Departments concerned by overlooking the fact that the Mysore official year ends on the 30th June, and not, as in British India, on the 31st March. Under these circumstances the Annual Report of the Education Department, which was submitted to the Government of Mysore on the 15th November, was commendably early, as we believe that nowhere in India, not even in the Madras Presidency, is the Education Report submitted so soon after the close of the official year.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A PREMIUM ON PUBLIC SPIRIT.

THE day will come, no doubt, when we shall be ashamed to ask our public men to pay heavily for the privilege of devoting themselves to the service of the State, but the world has not yet reached that ideal stage. It is good to know that Mr. Gibson Bowles finds Parliament entertaining; he paid heavily enough for his seat. Every vote polled for the member for King's Lynn cost him 5s. 6d. Contrary he had wooed and won before at a cost of almost 9s. for every vote; and one of the Liberal Whips, Mr. McArthur, who sits for St. Austell, paid only a shilling less at his last election but one. Mr. J. W. Lowther, the Deputy-Chairman of the House of Commons, has paid as much as 5s. 8d. for each supporter at the polls; and Mr. Gully is probably the only Speaker of modern times who has been called upon to pay more than 4s. a vote after his election to the Chair.

PARLIAMENT IN THE MARKET.

There are old men still living in the Isle of Wight who remember when the guardian of a young lady's estate in the island sold to the Government the eight "political stalls" at St. Stephen's which were part of the young lady's property, and the Government paid four thousand pounds for the right of presenting eight incumbents. It was the same with political stalls at the other St. Stephen's. A letter on record, written by Sir Samuel Romilly, complains that there are "No seats to be disposed of," though the House had been sitting four months, and the letter goes on: "Tierney tells me that he has offered £10,000 for the two seats at Westbury, the property of the late Lord Abingdon, and which are to be made the most of by trustees for creditors, and has been met with a refusal; £8,000 and £5,000 have been given for seats with no stipulation as to time."

FORTUNE'S SECRETS.

Another page has been written in the romance of art. The poor man who sold a book the other day for a few pence and read afterwards of its sale for a modest fortune, will be sympathising to-day with the Bristol Young Men's Christian Association, which refused to pay £10 for a picture now priced at ten thousand. It is not the first picture which has had a secret fortune in it. Sotomb rg House has a story which comes to mind. When Gains'orough lived there, a carrier who brought the artist's pictures to town admired his work so much that he refused to make a charge, and Gainsborough, anxious to show his appreciation of the carrier's courtesy, painted a picture of his cart with a bevy of beautiful girls in it. He gave the man, too, a portrait of the clerk of his parish, and together, in after years, these tokens of gratitude proved to be worth about twenty thousand pounds!

THE KING'S FACE IS MY FORTUNE.

It is not only art that pays, however. There may be a fortune, and often is, in a photograph. As the Government presents the publican with a valuable commercial asset in granting him a licence for the asking, so the King gives away a fortune when he sits before the camera. It would be almost startling to reckon up how much money has been made by royal photographs, the copyright in which is one of the strictest and narrowest of monopolies. A well known firm of photographers claimed a copyright in a photograph of the King's crown, and threatened to prosecute a publisher of a Coronation souvenir whose artist had used this firm's photograph to help him in the sketch of the crown.

THE COPYRIGHT TYRANNY.

There is no tyranny under the sun like the copyright tyranny. It was the same firm of photographers who astounded certain editors at the time of the Coronation by demanding a royalty upon every sold copy of the papers in which their photographs of the King and Queen appeared, and King Edward himself was called upon to interpose before this astonishing demand was withdrawn. Queen Victoria, too, was moved to interfere once in the sale of her portraits, and at the time of the Diamond Jubilee Her Majesty protested against the traffic in her portraits by insisting that the special Jubilee portraits should be nobody's copyright, but should be available for all who would use it. The King can give away no handsomer gifts than when he sits before the camera, and it is odd to reflect that by doing so the King builds up perhaps the most tyrannical monopolies in his dominions.

ETERNAL IRELAND.

Mr. Wyndham is confident in his Land Bill, and the face of English politics, it would seem, is really to be changed. The world will not seem quite the same when the Irish question is no longer with us. It has belonged to the generations. "I have given the best years of my life to Ireland," Mr. Morley said not long ago, and so, too, have some of the century's greatest men. Nearly a hundred years ago the man who was to win Waterloo failed to rule Ireland from Dublin Castle and in our own time the chief men in public life have given some of the best years of their state-manship to the problem which has never been solved. At least six men on the front bench have had their turn in Ireland, and it is Mr. Wyndham, the youngest, of them all, who seems really to be taking Utopia across St. George's Channel.

HOW TO CURE IRELAND.

There have been a hundred plans for governing Ireland since Irishmen first crossed the Channel to sit at Westminster, and there have been times when it might almost have been said that every politician has his own Irish panacea. It was Mr. Bright who thought that in 1885 the state of the country was so bad that Ireland should be disfranchised at the coming elections, and it is in keeping with the irony of politics that when the 1885 electors were over it was a future Conservative Cabinet Minister who said that he thought England could not sufficiently tax itself to pay back the debt she owed to the sister country.

AN IRISH BOMBARDMENT.

Among all the proposals which have been made for bringing peace to Ireland the most drastic, perhaps, was that made at the time of the troubles in Egypt in the early eighties. The Bombardment of Alexandria, said a notable man now in retirement, was all very well, but it should have been applied to Ireland! He would not have dared, perhaps, to fire the first shot. Lord Palmerston had a more peaceful remedy for Ireland's woes: to him it was a simple thing of capital and labour. The real question, said he, is how you can create in Ireland that demand and reward for labour which would render the people of Ireland willing to remain at home, instead of emigrating to England or Scotland on the one hand, or to the North American States on the other. Nothing can do that except the influences of capital. It was a nobler remedy than bombardment, but it was not, perhaps, a strikingly original for statesmanlike solution of a great, national problem.

TO BRING CROMWELL FROM HELL.

Irishmen have had their own solut

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE American "De Forrest Wireless Telegraph Company" propose to do for the Pacific what Marconi has done for the Atlantic, and have secured at site for a station at Cape Flattery in the extreme north-west of the United States. Three towers, 225 feet high, will be erected in a triangular arrangement supporting three vertical screens of wire, to receive the etheric waves. The power of the station will be 90 horse-power, and it will work with other stations at Dutch Harbour, and a relay station at Nome, Alaska. The Transpacific stations will be in Japan and Kamstchatka.

According to the American "Electrical World and Engineer" the All-British Pacific Cable Board is reported to be negotiating for wireless experiments between Vancouver and Fanning Island, that is to say, over the longest section of the cable, and the slowest in point of speed.

It has been already pointed out by Mr. A. B. Macdowall, F. R. Met.S., that according to the alternations of wet and dry cycles in the weather first observed by Bruckner, we may now expect more rainfall, as we appear to be entering on a wet period. An important investigation of the connection between sun-spots and cycles of weather by W. J. S. Lockyer, the well-known astronomer, would lead to a similar expectation. Apparently we are just past a dry period and going into a wet one, which will reach its height about the year 1913. This figure agrees very well with Mr. Macdowall's estimate of about 1911, arrived at by another way.

It appears from a paper of M. de Lapparent to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, that fossils of the nautilus and sea-urchin have been found at Tamaske, in the north-east of Sakoto, French Soudan. Thus while the sea was depositing the chalk of Paris it also extended into the Soudan.

Wounds soiled by earth sometimes bring on lockjaw, or tetanus, and M. Calmette finds that his anti-tetanic serum dried and pulverised then dusted on wounds soiled by earth prevents tetanus, but it should be applied within seven hours.

A new electric lamp of the Linolite Company has a straight filament sealed in a glass tube, and gives a line of light suitable for certain kinds of illumination, for example, shop windows, decorations, &c.

Capt. Truffert and Naval Ensign L. Huard have explored Lake Chad and find it 185 miles long by 89 miles wide. It is quite shallow, being only 25 feet deep on the west side, and five feet on the east side. It contains 80 islands, some without vegetation, others grassy, but the rest forested and inhabited by about 50,000 people in all. Navigation in small boats is dangerous as the water is rough in certain winds. A notable discovery of the expedition was a tree new to science, the wood of which is lighter than cork.

Mr. E. S. Riggs of the Field Columbian Museum, U.S., has introduced pneumatic tools into the palæontological laboratory of that institution, and found them serviceable. The geological hammer, chisel, and awl, are somewhat tedious in removing fossils from their matrix, and the electric mallet and dental engine have only proved efficient in light work. The light pneumatic hammers made in America for stone cutting (known as "pistol-grip" and "straight cylinder") have been tried, and found convenient.

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society, Washington, U.S., Mr. G. K. Gilbert read a paper on the action of glaciers and icebergs in tidal waters. An iceberg floats in sea water with about seven-eighths of its mass submerged, hence, if one enters an arm of the sea of a less depth than the submerged protion it rests on the bottom. It is generally assumed that the weight of such a berg, or the end of a glacier in a fjord is partly sustained by the sea water, and the sea bottom relieved to that extend of pressure, but the author shows this to be erroneous. Water pressure against the vertical side of a glacier has no sustaining power, and a tidal glacier has the same power to erode the sea bottom as a land glacier the shore.

Half a dozen small comets are due to visit us this year, so that amateur astronomers will have a good oppurtunity of examining these erratic members of the solar family. About September the commet discovered by Faye in 1843 should appear for the ninth time. In December the Vinecke comet, which has already been observed seven times, will probably be seen, and during the same month astronomers will look for the Brooks comet, which hitherto has only been observed twice. In January, 1904, the Arrest comet will arrive at its perihelion, and a glimpse may be obtained of it as early as November or December, 1903. During this year the Perrine, Giacobini, and Spitaler comets will also appear. Of these the Giacobini comets is of unusual interest, since it was only added to the list last January.

To understand the extraordinary form of the comet—its immensely long tail, sometimes curved in various directions, lengthening as it approaches the sun, and leaving the sun reversed so as to precede the head—one must trace its career from the time when, a more or less spherical or spiral mass of attenuated vapour with a condensed central nucleus, it first drifted within reach of the sun's attraction. The force which draws it towards the sun varies with the distance of its separate parts. Just as the sun draws the water of the ocean nearest to it more than the general mass of the earth, and draws the earth more than the waters on the further side, thus tending to pull the planet out into a sort of egg shape, and forming tides, so as he attracts the comet towards him the nearer vapours get drawn out in front and the more distant left further and further behind. As the comet comes nearer and nearer it lengthens more and more, and has two great tails, one in front and one behind. Its separate parts, if left to themselves would increase in speed as they neared the sun, until their inertia overcame the force of gravity, and they would swing round with terrific velocity, sometimes almost touching the sun's chromosphere of flaming gases, and fly out again into space. But the parts of the comet have some force of cohesion, and though it is drawn out to a length of millions, or even hundreds of millions of miles, it still holds together. The consequece is that the front tail is held back and prevented from attaining the great speed needed to swing it free of the sun, and when it gets near enough, retarded by its own nucleus, it is sucked in and bitten off altogether.

Thus it is that after a first visit to the sun the comet ceased to have two tails and went about space with one. But how is it that, after rounding the sun, the comet emerges tail foremost? This, again, is due to the difference in attraction between the nucleus and the distant part of the tail. As the comparatively heavy nucleous advances the sun's attraction is continually increasing its rate of motion, till it may be going, say, at the enormous rate of three hundred miles a second. When the first portion of the front tail arrived the nucleus was, perhaps, only going five or six miles a second, so the tail was held back and allowed to fall a prey to the sun. But when the nucleus has worked up a speed of three hundred miles the end of the back tail may be in the orbit at a point where three or four miles would be the normal speed. Yet to keep up with the nucleus it has to hurry along at a hundred times the proper speed of that distant point. And it is being continually accelerated both by the pull of nucleus and the attraction of the sun. The result is that by the time the nucleous reaches its perthelion and begins to swing off at a slakened rate the tail is followoing up at a far greater rate and not only swings round in a large curve than the nucleus but evertakes it and comes away before it. Formerly this phenomenon puzzled astronomers very much and they were driven to supposing some electrical repulsion by which the tail was pushed away from the sun. They had not then realised that the good old law of gravity was able to account for everything, and that a tail which was drawn too quickly in the early part of the journey would revenge itself by having an orbit of its own and racing past its own nucleus.

The terrific volcanic explosion on the island of Krakatoa twenty years ago destroyed all animal and vegetable life, and botanists have since then studied the way in which plant life gradually begins. The first observations were made in 1886. Microscopic algæ, which had covered the surface with a slimy layer, were decomposing the pumice stone, lava, and ash into a suitable substratum for other plants, and about a dozen species of ferns were already abundant while there were a few individuals of fifteen flowering plants. In 1897 no more species of ferns were noted; but in all 62 species of vascular plants were observed, including 50 flowering plants, representing 21 natural order. There were eight compositæ, six grasses, and four orchids. A belt near the water was richest in species, while beyond were dense thickets of reeds and sugar-cane, and the more thinly covered interior contained chiefly ferns. It is almost certain that 60 per cent. of the flowering plants were introduced by the sea, while 32 per cent. were probably borne by the wind, the others having been possibly carried by birds.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

525,02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Husan bin Shaik Ahmed v s Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba—Sorabjee and J and F P Pavri—Part heard.
130,02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard—for postponement.
714,00—Muljee C and V—Dwarkadas Haridas and others—vs. Kasibai widow and others—Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

614,02—Bicknell M and M—Baal Boier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—for trial of issues.
46-03—Crawford B and Co—P Harrower vs E G Dendea—Nanu and H.
212,03—Bhalshanker K and G—Ebjee Coomersey and others vs Hassambhoy Vikram and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

86,01—Smetham B and and N—Bhowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and others—Bicknell M and M.
297,00—Bhalshankar K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Laxmishunker Dayshanker and another—K B Shroff.
412,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool Rahim Hajee Ahmed vs Moosa Hajee Joosas Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
40,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Tarachund Lukmandas vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Payne G S and M.
703,01—Little and Co—Perozshaw Rustomjee Khambalta vs Dhunjeeshaw—S Postwalla—Jamsetjee and H.
289,00—Mantri B—and B Wass Petrik vs Satya Ahamabai widow—Captain V.
19,01—Matubhai J and M—K Nansey vs A M Nansey and others—Payne G S and others.
210,02—Madhowji—V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas and others Matubhai J and M
490,01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.
626,02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.
455,91—J P Dastoor (a pauper)—Peeraji Bhewba vs Luxman Hibati.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.
To Speak to the Minutes of the Order.

39,00—Nanu and H—Osman Hassan vs Valli Mahomed and another—Crawford B and Co.

For Decree Absolute.

601,02—Crawford B and Co—William Dougal Flower Cowly vs Geraldine Isabel—Little and Co—For Consent Decree.
358,02—Jamsetjee and R—Vishwanath Morcshwar Anja and others vs Soondersdas Carsondas and another—Edgelow G and W.
30,00—Shamrao and M—Haji Ahmed and another vs Sulleman Hasham and others—Mulla and M.
19,99—Capt and V—Marianbai Fatmabai vs Sulleman Hajee Esmail Haji Oosman Chotani—Framjee and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

8,03—Mansuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Dikshit and D—Part heard.

Long Causes.

670,01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.
44,02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwandas Jamnadas vs The Tapidas Varajdas S W Mills Co Ld and others—Inparson.
81,02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwandas Jamnadas vs Dayabhai Tapidas—In person.
78,00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.
418,02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kimjee—Smetham B and N.
100,03—Captain and V—Kessowlal Kandas vs Rchimtoola Yarbhai—Unwalla and P.
21,01—K B Mehta—Bai Amba widow vs Damodar Umersey—Tyabji and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.
For dismissal.

253,01—Little and Co—John Jones Marsland and others vs S B Fraser and others—Payne and Co.
221,00—Maganlal and J—Kuttonbai widow vs Alladin Somjee and others—Thakurdas and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

105,03—Smetham B and N—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Cawasjee Dadabhai Rustomjee—Smetham B and N.
135,03—Captain and V—Tookaram Malharao vs Gordhandas—Mansookhlal J and H.
159,03—In person—Sha Gabroochan Hirochsu vs Sha Mansookhlal Jamnadas.
161,03—Payne G S and M—Jamshedji Edulji Chinoy vs Mahomed Hossein Peerbhoy and others.
170,03—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Zalukabhai and others—Little and Co Ardeshir H D and Co.
661,02—Hicknell M and M—Charles Henger vs Samuel Laver.
351,02—Payne and Co—Trikamdas Thakordas and another vs Suttomull Kurnmull and others.
611,92—Thakordas and Co—Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee vs Bar Sonbai widow—Payne and Co.
617,02—Payne and Co—Kika Khoobil and another vs Manockchand Gurdhar and others—Mansookhlal H and M in person.
66,03—Sorabjee and J Sonabai vs Cowerjee Nuserwanjee Dossabhoy.
98,03—Little and Co—Chatoorbhoy Morarjee and another vs Dharmoobai widow and others.
101,03—Khunderao and S—Jairamdas Ganeshdas vs Jaysookhroy Noonkaram.
112,03—Mansuklal J and H—Lladar Kuliwa vs Dhirajram Phaheb Acharia.
114,03—Matoobhoy J and M—Padamsey Vithaldas vs Ahmed Miya Hajee Mahomed and others.
124,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Okerjee Cowasjee Oomrigar vs Messrs D Borrie and Co.
146,03—Payne and Co—Mariambai widow and another vs A J D'Souza.
176,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bai Veerbaijee widow vs Kamali Mahomed and another.
182,03—S H Noble—Haji Mahomed Abba vs Miya Mathoobhoy Bapoobhoy—Thakordas and Co.
184,03—Pestonjee R and K—Dinbai vs Kaikhasroo M Hiramaneck.
188,03—Payne and Co—Framji Dorabji vs Mirza Ali Mirza Mahomed and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
189,03—Mulla and M—Ruttonsey Poonsey vs Ladha Dewji
86,03—Unwalla and P—Ghunchi Sulleman Ahmed vs Bai Dhuncore widow and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.
55,02—Muljee C V—Thacker Jadhowjee Dewour and others vs Canjee Huri and another.
260,01—Pestonjee R and D—Jerwanjee Kaikushroo Alpaiwalla vs Abdulali Hussonalli and others—K D Shroff M N Pochkhanawalla.
61,03—Payne G S and M—Ootoomull Vussoomull vs Assanand Dharamdas—Matubhai J and M.
3,03—Smetham B and N—Aboo Bucker Hajee Cassam and others vs Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Mistry.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

50,02—In person—Mariambai widow vs Yemmibai widow.
5,03—In person—Sha Shurchand Lowjee vs Daisukh Gulabchand and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Undepended new Long Cause.

67,02—Payne G S and M—Ruxchordas Tribhowandas vs Soonderdas Cursondas and another.
29,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kaikhushroo Cawasha Cama vs Dosibai and others.
76,03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassum Aba and Co.
77,03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassum Vamid.
79,03—D D Romer Grace Ekana Forster vs Robert Forster.
117,03—Balkrishna V N K Venoobai widow vs Shanker Yeshwant Mayaker.
121,03—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhai Mahomed vs Hassambhai Vishram and others.
122,03—K B Mehta Gangabai widow and another vs Moorlidhar Dhanjee.
142,03—Matubhai J and M—Hurgowandas Juggiwandas vs Massubai widow and other.
147,03—Jamsetjee and R—Hoorjee Bhojraj vs Jamnabai widow.
157,03—N N M—Cama Bijnath Gamlidas and others vs Bai Sadacore widow.
165,03—Payne and Co—Syed Hoosein Syed Nubuss and others vs Syed Balabhai Syed Abdool and others.
171,03—Little and Co—Lingubai widow vs Essoofali Kika bhoy.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	7	2
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	2	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nazpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	4	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	12	10	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	42	33	99
Same date last year	10	9	83

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	6	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	5	13
G Mahim and Worli	5	24	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	15
Total	27	25	110
Total plague deaths to date	231,739	113,629	
Same date last year	10	8	93

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THE MORAL.

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He is only remembered by what he has done."

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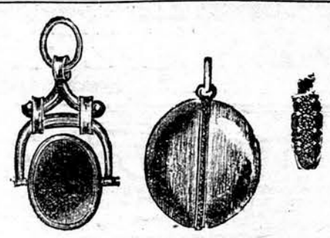

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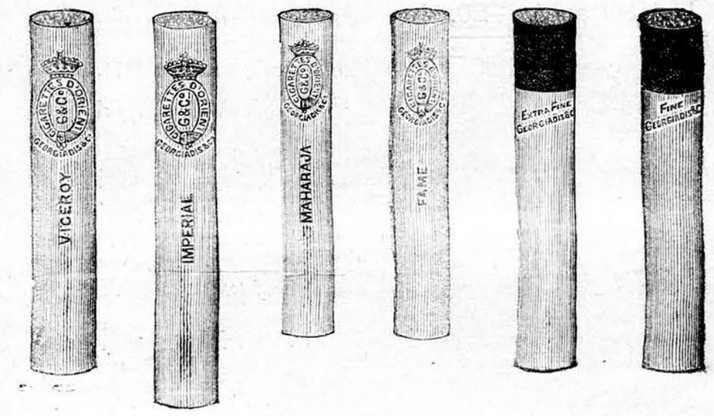

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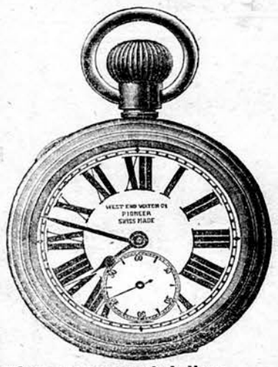

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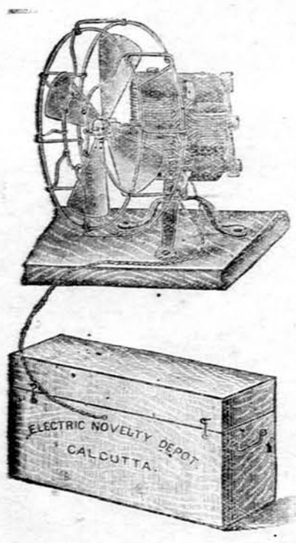

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BAROGRAPH
OR
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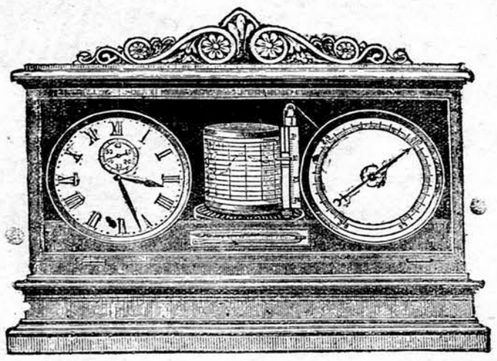

THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

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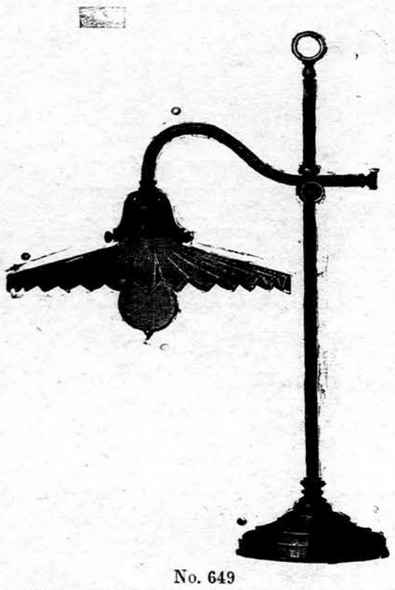

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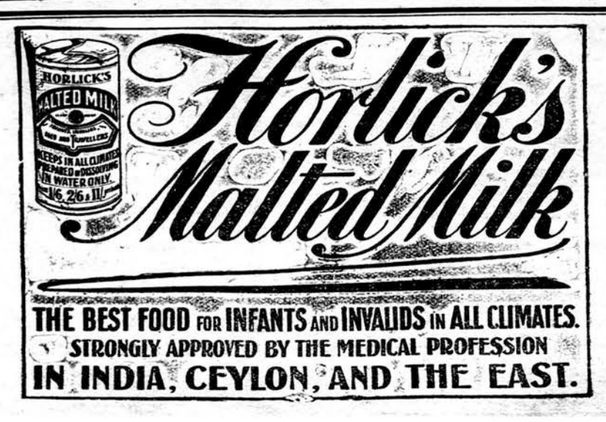

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